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Thursday, December 1, 1966
Agrahayana 10, 1888 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)

(Vol. LXII contains Nos 21 to 24)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 1, 1966/Agrahayana 10, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मैसर्स झुनझुनवाला एंड ब्रदर्स

+

*601. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री सू० ला० वर्मा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई के मैसर्स झुनझुनवाला एण्ड ब्रदर्स ने बम्बई के मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के स्टाकों को अपना बता कर 1962-63 और 1963-64 में यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक से भारी ऋण लिये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख). सरकार की सूचना के अनुसार बम्बई के मैसर्स झुनझुनवाला एण्ड ब्रदर्स ने यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक से 1962-63 और 1963-64 में कुछ ऋण लिये थे।

लेकिन सरकार के पास इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि मैसर्स ओरियण्टल

टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के स्टाकों को गलत तौर पर अपना माल बताकर ये ऋण लिये गये थे। कर का निर्धारण करते समय इस पर विचार किया जायगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सत्य है दिनांक 1-5-64 को जब मैसर्स झुनझुनवाला ब्रदर्स और मैसर्ज ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लि० के सम्मिलित मालगोदाम में आग लगी तो मैसर्ज झुनझुनवाला ब्रदर्स ने अपने लगभग 4 लाख 20 हजार रुपये के माल, जिसके आधार पर उन्होंने बैंक आफ़ इंडिया से लोन ले रखा था, के इंश्योरेंस का क्लेम किया तो बीमा कम्पनी के सर्वेयर मैसर्ज सी० पी० मेहता एण्ड कम्पनी ने उनसे कथित माल के स्वामित्व का प्रमाण चाहा। मैसर्ज झुनझुनवाला ब्रादर्स उस माल के अपने होने का प्रमाण नहीं दे सके तथा उन्होंने कहा कि यह माल हमने ओरिएन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लि० का गिरवी रखा हुआ था– यह बात मैसर्ज सी० पी० मेहता एण्ड कम्पनी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दी है। क्या सरकार ने इस बात की खोज की है कि इन्होंने जो गिरवी रखा था वह कहां रखा था तथा उन्होंने उस माल का प्रमाण देने से इन्कार किया तथा कहा कि उसके तथ्य मेरे पास नहीं है, ओरिएन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग का० प्रा० लि० के पास हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका कहना है कि इन्होंने दूसरी कम्पनी के एसिट्स को लेकर दिखला दिया।

श्री बली राम भगत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने कहा है कि बैंक आफ़ इंडिया से लोन

लिया, अब यह तो अलग सवाल है, इनके लिये नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वे उस माल का प्रमाण नहीं दे सके है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं, इसका मुझे पता नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने जो दूसरी बात पूछी है– जब आग लगी, क्लेम किया, सर्वे हुआ– जिस कम्पनी ने सर्वे किया, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया है कि इन्होंने यह बयान दिया है कि यह माल मेरा नहीं है, यह माल मैंने गिरवी रखा है, इस माल की जानकारी ओरिएन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लि० दे सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपको इस बारे में मालूम है ?

श्री बली राम भगत : यह सूचना अभी मेरे पास नहीं है, माननीय सदस्य, नोटिस दें तो तहकीकात करके बतलाऊंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह माल मैसर्ज झुनझुनवाला ब्रादर्स का कैसे हो सकता है, जबकि उन्होंने यह कहा है कि यह माल उनके पास गिरवी रखा हुआ था, गिरवी रखे हुए माल पर उनको लोन कैसे मिल सकता है तथा उन्होंने उसका क्लेम कैसे किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इसके लिये अलग से नोटिस दें। आप उसी बात को दोहरा रहे हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that this Messrs Jhunjhunwala and Brothers got a sanction for foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs to buy certain machinery from abroad and instead of buying machinery to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs this company has bought machinery only to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs and deposited the rest in some bank in Germany?

Mr. Speaker: That would not arise out of this.

श्री शिंकरे : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि कुछ कर्जा उसको दिया गया था, मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनके पास कोई ऐसी डिटेल नहीं है कि वह क्या कर्जा था, क्या एमाउन्ट था तथा उसकी जो सिक्योरिटी दी गई थी, वह किसने दी थी ?

श्री बली राम भगत : यह मामला बैंक और उसके क्लायेंट की बीच में है, बैंक रेग्यूलेशन एक्ट की धारा 28 के मातहत उसको प्रकाशित नहीं किया जा सकता कि क्या लोन था और उसकी क्या टर्म्ज थी।

श्री शिंकरे : मैंने गैरेन्टी के लिये पूछा है, कि किसने गैरेन्टी दी थी ?

श्री बली राम भगत : यह सब बात उस कानून के अन्तर्गत है।

श्री बड़े : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि झुनझुनवाला फर्म ने यह बताया था कि ओरियन्टल कारपोरेशन ने 19 लाख 11 हजार रु० का माल तैयार किया था, जिसकी रिपोर्ट सी०बी०आई० को लगी थी तथा उसने उस सारे मामले को महाराष्ट्र सी० आई० डी० को खोज के लिये दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 19 लाख 11 हजार का माल ओरियन्टल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने तैयार किया था, क्या इसके बारे में कोई इन्फर्मेशन झुनझुनवाला ब्रादर्स ने आपको दी थी ?

श्री बली राम भगत : मेरे पास इस वक्त यह इत्तिला नहीं है कि 19 लाख की रिपोर्ट है या कितनी है। लेकिन कुछ शिकायतें जरूर आई थीं कि उन्होंने जितना स्टाक दिखाया था और जिस पर कर्जा लिया था, उन दोनों में डिस्क्रीपेन्सी है, मेल नहीं खाता है। यदि ऐसी बात होगी तो जैसा मैंने कहा है कि जब कर का निर्धारण होगा, उस वक्त इस चीज को देखा जायगा ?

Shri Bade: There must be some time-limit. This has been there for the last two years.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कर लगाया जायेगा, तब यह देखा जायेगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : जब यह सवाल एक्सेप्ट हुआ था, तब सरकार को मोटे तौर पर कम से कम इतना तो बताना चाहिये था कि इतना रुपया उन्होंने बैंक से लिया, दूसरी कम्पनी का स्टाक दिखलाया या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह नहीं है कि कर्जा लिया या नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि दूसरी कम्पनी का स्टाक दिखलाया या नहीं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आग लगने की बात हुई, जो गड़बड़ हुई, उसके सिलसिले में सरकार ने उनके किसी आदमी को एरेस्ट किया या नहीं, उनकी किताबें, बही वगैरह जब्त किये या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आग लगने में एरेस्ट की बात कैसे आ गई है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सी० पी० मेहता कम्पनी द्वारा जो सर्वे किया गया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूं ।

Lokur Committee's Report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

+

*802. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Dighe:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Lokur Committee have been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, their effect on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether the non-official organisations connected with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have accepted this Report?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still under consideration.

(c) The question does not arise as the report of the Lokur Committee was not sent to any non-official organisation for acceptance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the copies of this Lokur Committee Report were circulated among the Members of this House belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and, if so, whether any meeting was held with them and what was the reaction of those Members?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The copies of the Report were given to the Members of this House belonging to these communities and there were two meetings, on the 9th and 10th December, 1964. At those two meetings, the Members felt that they wanted further looking-into of the Report and they wanted time to study the report. Then, later on, we had meetings with the Members belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of this House and the other House in the months of February and March and there, of course, we had almost unanimous views expressed by them as of the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What were the views expressed?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: When I said there were unanimous views, I meant there was not much of a difference of opinion.

An hon. Member: About the Report?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Not about the Report; it is about the revision of the lists.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the elections are fast approaching and the persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are to fight elections and they are also the voters, I would like to know whether the Government will not de-schedule any scheduled caste or tribe before this Report is finalised and they will be allowed to take part in the elections as usual.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: About their being voters is not going to affect them. There is no such descheduling going to be taken up now.

About the general question of revision, as I have said, it is still under consideration.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: This report was published long ago and all the members have read this report. There are certain scheduled castes to be upgraded, but on account of interpolitics and all sorts of pulling, the Government have put down this report in cold storage. If this is a fact, may I know what is the Government's mind at present?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): Firstly, the report is not in cold storage. Secondly, there are no pressures to which we are succumbing. Thirdly, we have got to make a detailed study of the various castes. Some are very small and some are scattered in various parts of the country and this is a work which has to be done thoroughly and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Therefore, I would say that we are giving almost an urgent and a very devoted consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. K. N. Tiwary.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I have been standing. You have not called me. Sir,

Mr. Speaker: What should I do? Should I have all those who have sponsored the question?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब देते हुए कहा कि किसी संस्था को जो सम्बन्ध रखती है शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शैडयूल्ड कास्टस से उनको नहीं भेजी गई है तो इसका क्या कारण है और क्या यह बात सही है कि ऐसी संस्था जो उससे सम्बन्ध रखती है उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन आया है जो कि इस रिपोर्ट से डिस्ऐग्री करता है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have answered this question quite a number of times. I have said that this is not a report which we are going to take as a bible. This is one of the reports on which we are basing our final decision as we have many other documents also on which we depend or which we resort to for our final decision. This is one such report.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: May I know whether on account of implementation of the recommendations of this Committee, the number of seats reserved for scheduled castes will be reduced and if so, to what extent?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The question of implementation does not come in at all because this is one of the reports which are guiding us.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Government tell us the points highlighted by this Lokur Committee and the complications resulting therefrom which stand in the way of the Government coming to a decision for such a long time?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: As the hon. Minister has already stated, it is a very delicate subject and if we schedule or deschedule in a hurry, there may be disadvantages accruing to certain communities. So we are taking time to come to a decision.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that because of this delay, many tribal classes and many people who should be included in the schedule are suffering for no fault of theirs. The blocks which were sanctioned on the basis of this report have been withdrawn because they could not be included in the schedule. If it is so at least descheduling may be delayed but rescheduling should be done immediately. Will the hon. Minister look into it and do it?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: No such blocks were allotted on the basis of this report. I do agree with the member that there is suffering to the genuine scheduled caste and scheduled tribe members who have not been hitherto included in the list and for which we are taking steps to expedite.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I wanted to know whether it will be done exclusively or not.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Vishwa Nath Pandey.

Shri Kapur Singh: As a non-scheed caste member, I seek your protection. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether the Lokur Committee does say anything about any enscheduling and whether those that have been kept out can also be included?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: For example.....

Mr. Speaker: No examples need be given. The hon. Member wants to know whether any attempt is being made to reschedule.

Shri Asoka Mehta: We have to bring forward a comprehensive legislation before Parliament, and in that comprehensive legislation we have got to bring in both the rescheduling and the descheduling. We cannot do it in parts.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : श्रीमन, लोकुर समिति की अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों संबंधी जो सिफारिशें सरकार के सामने हैं क्या सरकार उनके ऊपर अंतिम निर्णय लेने के पहले प्रान्तीय सरकारों से इस पर कोई राय लेगी कि उनकी उस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Mr. Speaker: Would the State Governments also be consulted before a decision is taken?

Some hon. Members: They have been consulted.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: That has been done.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : यह लोकुर कमेटी कि रिपोर्ट जो कि तीन, चार महीने हुए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को सबमिट हो गयी और मेम्बरों से डिस्कशन हुए आज करीब 5–7 महीने हो गये, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो रिवाइज्ड लिस्ट है वह कब तक छपकर हम लोगों को मिल सकेगी ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As has been pointed out over and over again, we had to consult the State Governments. Then we found that there were certain tribes or castes in regard to which there was a sharp difference of opinion. In a particular case, for insance, there was a sharp difference of opinion among Members of Parliament themselves from that State; then, there was a sharp difference of opinion among the Members of the Legislative Assembly of that State; then, there was a sharp difference of opinion between the State Government and the Member of Parliament....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is there any sharp difference of opinion in the Cabinet?

Shri Asoka Mehta: My hon. friend may join the Cabinet and then he will know.

When such cases come up, we have tried to ascertain in as objective a manner as possible the real facts so that no injustice is done to anybody. This is taking some time. As has been pointed out already, our work is almost finalised and when the Members

meet again they will nave before them the legislation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In those cases where there is unanimity it should be done.

Shrimati M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Lokur Committee which has recommended the descheduling of certain communities has followed any definite criterion and whether any yard-stick has been given to them to find out whether any community as a whole has been benefited in the matter of education and economic standards?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This committee consisted of three members. They toured all parts of the country and they met various organisations and leading members belonging to those communities, and they have taken certain opinion from them and then they have drawn their conclusion. We are not in any way bound to follow their opinions.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it a fact that according to the Lokur Committee's report, the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will increase in proportion and this increase in population will affect the number of constituencies, and may I know whether it is because of this that the implementation of this report has been delayed and Government are taking so much of time? May I know how far this is a fact?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The conclusion of the hon. Member is not correct.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि इस पर हमने कुछ संसद सदस्यों की राय ली थी परन्तु वह आपस में सहमत नहीं थे.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : सहमत थे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनमें मतभेद था। मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि इसकी राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी लेनी है तो यह जानकारी लेने में कितना समय लगेगा और यह जो आपस में मतभेद है उसको निपटाने के लिए आपने क्या कोई विशेष क़दम उठाये हैं और क्या सरकार का रिपोर्ट के उस हिस्से की ओर ध्यान गया है जिसमें बतलाया गया है कि जिले के अन्दर जिन जातियों को शैडयूल्ड कास्टस का माना गया है जैसे कुछ चांस दिया गया है चुनाव में खड़े होने का उसी के पास के जिले में उसे मौका नहीं दिया गया तो यह जो मतभेद है एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में इसे दूर करने और एकसा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या क़दम उठाया है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The question raised by the hon. Member pertains to the area restriction. That point also will be taken into consideration when we take up the comprehensive legislation. When the Members of Parliament met, there was not much of difference of opinion and they agreed on almost all the points, but even after that, as the hon. Minister has pointed out, there were certain differences of opinion, and if the State Governments agreed, the Members of Parliament disagreed, and if the Members of Parliament agreed, the State Governments disagreed. So, there were certain points which we had to get clarified. So, we have been writing to the State Governments and also the Union Territory administrations for clarification. Besides, we have also sought the assistance of independent bodies like the universities and research institutes for getting the clarifications.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि राज्य सरकारों से कब तक पूरी जानकारी ले लेंगे। सरकार ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी ले रहे हैं। तो वह चुनाव से पहले ले लेंगे या बाद में। कितना समय लगेगा इसका कोई उत्तर तो मिलना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। हर दफे आपके सवाल का मुकम्मल जवाब नहीं आता। आप हर बार एक दूसरा सवाल भी कर देते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोकुर कमेटी आपने अप्वाइंट की थी उसमें आपने कोई हरिजन नियुक्त किया था या नहीं। दूसरे जो लोकुर कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी उसमें उन्होंने कितने पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों या असेम्बली के मेम्बरों को इंटरव्यू किया था और उनसे जांच की थी। क्या यह सही है कि जो मेम्बर आपसे मिले 24 दिसम्बर को और फिर फरवरी में, उनकी ओपीनियन लोकुर कमेटी रिपोर्ट के विरुद्ध थी।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Of course, the Lokur Committee did not have any member belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. But the members when they visited the various parts of the country had met members belonging to these communities, and the details of those whom they met and the organisations with which they had discussions have all been given in the report which is already in the hands of hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Dr. M. M. Das: This is an important matter. So, I may be permitted to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he may excuse me.

Dr. M. M. Das: This question pertains to the Scheduled Castes. So, may we not get a chance?

Mr. Speaker: I have given sufficient time for this question already.

Dr. M. M. Das: Other Members may have got the chance but we have not got it. You may kindly permit me to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I may be excused. I cannot go back.

Dr. M. M. Das: This is bad.

Mr. Speaker: Now, next question.

Haldia Petro-Chemicals Complex

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*602A **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Swarup:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from France to set up Refinery, a Lube Oil Plant and a Chemical Fertilizer Plant at Haldia;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of France have allowed diversion of old credit for the Haldia Petro-Chemical Project; and

(c) whether the Union Finance Minister during his recent visit to Paris raised the question of a fresh sanction for credit for financing the above project?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Certain French firms have submitted proposals for a Refinery-*cum*-Lube-Plant.

(b) There have been no discussions regarding any Petro-Chemical Project as such. The financing arrangements for the Refinery are, however, under discussion at present.

(c) Yes, Sir, so far as the Refinery-*cum*-Lube-Plant is concerned.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What will be the financial involvement in the project?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The financial involvement would be somewhere about 35 million dollars in foreign exchange.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Apart from this froeign collaboration may I now whether Government are now giving a new look to the overall scheme for fertiliser production so that indigenous production of fertilisers could be encouraged?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Yes, we are doing that; we are doing that as closely as we possibly can.

Shri B. K. Das: In view of the fact that this negotiation has been going on for a long time, are Government looking towards any other source for supply of finance for this project?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not know; this has been going on for a long time. I visited France only recently, and after that, the negotiations have started.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने हलदिया पेट्रो केमिकल्स काम्लेक्स के सम्बन्ध में बतलाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फ्रांस के अलावा किसी अन्य देश से भी उसकी स्थापना और चलाने के लिये ऋण की कोई व्यवस्था सरकार कर रही है।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I have said, the negotiations are going on with France. The question of having other arrangements for starting or for taking this up will arise only when these negotiations are completed or have failed.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to his statement wherein he says that so far as the production of fertiliser is conierned, he is going to depend on indigenous resources. In that context, may I know whether he visualises that even in the production of fertilisers on the basis of indigenous resources, Government will have to depend on some amount of foreign exchange? Then, where does he want to seek foreign exchange from in that connection?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhri: Where it is a question of fertiliser plants, the question also arises as to indigenous sources for the machinery and so on. Where we might give a certain amount of foreign exchange if we succeed in this would be in getting some raw materials and so on, and that foreign exchange we will have to arrange from different countries from which the foreign materials come.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While appreciating the latest fertiliser policy of the Government, may I know whether the date of March 1967 is the last date as said to the American fertiliser company which wanted to come, or there is going to be any change, because the view in America is that this date has got no meaning, and that our Government can be persuaded to extend the date?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: We can only make our policy known. The policy has been made quite clear, that 31st March, 1967, is the last date, with this rider that if there is any serious, worthwhile proposition which comes before that date, that might be continued after that date, but no fresh proposals are being invited after that date.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने के लिये सल्फर की निहायत आवश्यकता होती है। सल्फर आयात करने का काम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन करता है। उसने सारा मामला चौपट कर दिया है। वह 3 लाख 60 हजार टन सल्फर मंगाने वाले थे। लेकिन एक ऐसी कम्पनी के साथ करार हुआ जो औरतों के जूतों का व्यापार करती थी और यह सल्फर नहीं आ रहा है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इसके बारे में कोई जांच की है।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This question, as I was saying, is about French negotiations about a refinery. Out of that came the question about fertilisers and now the question whether the STC has entered into a contract with a company which produces ladies' shoes. I must have notice for that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the terms of reference of these negotiations? May I know whether any diversion of the old credit for the Haldia petro-chemical project is being discussed with France, or a fresh credit is being demanded from them?

Keeping in view the importance of these petro-chemical projects, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this credit is going to be diverted or a fresh credit is going to be sought.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said, the negotiations are going on at the moment, and therefore it would not be proper for me to say that this is what is being suggested on the one side, this is what we are suggesting. What we can say is that we are trying to get over-all assistance by way of foreign exchange from France on the best terms possible for us.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek a clarification from you?

Mr. Speaker: No. I anticipated that.

Indian Audit and Accounts Department Employees' Association

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*603. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 779 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether *de facto*/*de jure* recognition has since been granted to the Association of the employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table the Rules with regard to the recognition of Government Employees' Associations, old and new?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As there are at present no valid rules for recognition of Service Associations, the question of *de jure* recognition does not arise. The question of according *de facto* recognition to the Association is, however, being processed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. For this purpose, the lists of members of staff associations claimed to be affiliated to the All India Non-gazetted Audit & Accounts Association, as received from that Association up to 16th November 1966, are under verification by the respective heads of offices to ensure that they adequately cover the particular categories of staff the Association purports to represent.

(c) A copy of the old Rules with regard to recognition of Government employees associations is laid on the Table [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7480/66]. The question of framing revised rules for recognition of associations/unions of Central Government employees is under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चंज में प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज़ करके हम वक्त सर्फ क्यों करें। क्वेश्चंज तो बिना प्वाइंट्स आफ आर्डर के चलने चाहियें। एक-एक सैकिड इसका सवाल पूछने में सर्फ होना चाहिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सुनने के बाद मेरा ख़याल है कि आप कहेंगे कि मैं सही कह रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तक तो ऐसा असर नहीं हुआ है। शायद अब हो। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता होता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that *de facto* recognition is being processed. Half-an-hour discussion was allowed and that was not discussed because of lack of time. The Deputy Minister, Mr. L. N. Mishra answered a question put by Shrimati Renu Charavertty whether *de facto* recognition will be for all puposes, and said that the *de facto* recognition had been given for all purposes. Today the Minister makes a statement that it is being processed. I want to know which is correct. Is

the Minister within his right to make a statement contradicting an earlier statement by the Deputy Minister?

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order? There may be a contradiction between the two. But what rule is contravened? Mr. Banerjee should have known this.

श्री मधु लिमये : 9 मार्च, 1966 को वित्त मंत्री ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि यदि आडिटर जनरल के कर्मचारी अपनी यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों का चुनाव नये सिरे से करते हैं तो उनको मान्यता दी जायगी। अब वह शर्त पूरी हो गई। अब नई शर्त आ गई। यह कहा गया कि अब सदस्यता की जांच की जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान 1 सितम्बर के सवाल-जवाब की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। कब मान्यता मिलेगी, इसके बारे में श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने यह कहा था :

> "मैं एक या दो दिन की ऐसी कोई निश्चित तिथि तो नहीं बता सकता हूं। बाकी हो सकता है कि उनको रिकगनिशन मिल भी गया हो"।

इसका मतलब यह होता है कि करीब-करीब मामला तय हो गया था। उपमंत्री यह कह रहे थे कि शायद मिल भी गई हो। अब मंत्री महोदय सदस्यता की जांच करने की बात कर रहे हैं। आखिरकार आडिटर जनरल भी इन नियमों के अन्दर आते हैं या नहीं, वास्तविक मान्यता, डि फैक्टो रिकगनिशन को जो नियम है, उसके अन्तर्गत आते हैं या नहीं या उनके लिए सभी नियम और कानून अलग हैं ? मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय खुलासा करें कि उनको निश्चित रूप से कब मान्यता दी जायेगी ? इसकी क्या गारंटी है कि नई शर्त नहीं लादी जायेगी ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The position is this. In order that there may be, *de facto* recognition, the association must cover at least fifteen per cent of the employees which it claims to represent. Lists of members of affiliated Associations have been supplied by the association itself and the last list of members has come only on 16th November, 1966. That is to be verified and after that verification is done we shall give *de facto* recognition as quickly as possible. In the meanwhile I can say that this association was invited to meetings of the dearness allowance commission held the other day and the secretary-general was also invited to the inaugural function of the joint consultative machinery. It is not as if they are ignored.

Mr. Speaker: Why was the Deputy Minister positive that recognition was going to be granted or it might have even been granted.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The only reason that I can give is that he probably hoped that the list of members had already come in and all that was necessary was to find out whether this list fulfilled the condition of 15 per cent. If the association itself has not sent the list before 16th November, how can I help it?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी मेरा बच गया है और इसके बाद मैं उसको करूंगा।

प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर इसलिए है कि इन्होंने सभा-पटल पर जो नियम रखे हैं ये 1959 के नियम हैं और "एज एमेंडिड अपटू 11 सितम्बर 1962" हैं। ये इन्होंने सभा-पटल पर रखे हैं। अभी इन्होंने पंद्रह प्रतिशत की नई शर्त कानूनी नहीं, वास्तविक **डिफैक्टो** मान्यता के लिए कही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या **डि फैक्टो** मान्यता के लिए भी कोई नियमावली बनी है ? अगर बनी है तो मेरा प्रश्न आप देख लें। मैं बिलकुल समय आप का नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न के **सी** भाग को आप देख लें। वह इस तरह से है :

(c) Whether Government propose to lay on the Table the Rules with regard to the recognition of Government Employees' Associations, old and new?

यह तो **डि जूरे** के लिए हो गया । कानूनी मान्यता के लिए नई नियमावली नहीं बनी है यह बताया है । अब नई डिफैक्टो मान्यता शर्तें पढ़ कर सुनाते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या **डिफैक्टो** मान्यता के लिए, वास्तविकता में व्यवहार में मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए भी कोई नियमावली बनी है और यदि बनी है तो फिर टेबलर पर उसको क्यों नहीं रखा गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब मुझे देना है क्या ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रश्न में है जिसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय को देना है । मेरी सप्लीमेंटरी दूसरी है, यह तो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर हुआ । यह तो स्पष्टीकरण हुआ । एक सप्लीमेंटरी मेरी रह जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का जवाब मैंने देना है ? पूछ आप मिनिस्टर से रहे है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन से पूछ कर दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छी बात है । सप्लीमेंटरी समझ लें और जवाब दिला दें ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am afraid I have not quite followed the question which was put as a point of order. Will the hon. Member repeat it?

Mr. Speaker: The question was that the statement filed there, amended up to 1962, contained no condition that 15 per cent of the membership is required in order to get *de jure* recognition, and that now, a new condition is being imposed. They want to know whether any new rules have been framed to get that *de jure* recognition.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Do I answer this question that you were kind anough to put to me or do I have to answer that put by him?

Mr. Speaker: He might answer it.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I was going to say that so far as the rules are concerned, up to 1962, they have been put before the House. I have also been informed that it is necessary to have 15 per cent membership for *de facto* recognition; it has to be checked up. I have not got the rules before me and I will have to find that out and tell the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है । आप ने कहा था कि सप्लीमेंटरी के रूप में आ सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं आया है । कुछ कनफ्यूजन हो गया है । दोहराना चाहता हूं अपने सवाल को ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कहा **था** कि प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है तो इसको सप्लीमेंटरी गिन लो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ रहा हूं । प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आप खत्म कर दें । क्या **डि फैक्टो** रिकगनिशन के लिए नियमावली बनी है ? यह मैंने पूछा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं देख लूंगा, मुझे पता नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक नियम क्यों कोट किया है ? इस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । **डाकुमैंटस टु बी लेड आन दी टेबल** पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ठहर जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने कोट किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा बैठिये ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would like to know whether there is any other union claiming recognition. If not, what is preventing the Govment, after agreeing to give in *de facto* recognition, to start meetings with the present union and to establish a healthy convention: that a formal recognition will follow after verification of the 15 per cent membership?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Whenever there is recognition given to a union, it is recognised that the union has got the right to represent its employees. If we do not know that there is a certain number of people who are employees and who are also members of the association, how can negotiations take place?

Shri Ranga: I wanted to add one word to the point of order raised. What has transpired now gives us an inkling into the way in which the answers to these questions are being prepared. Are we to understand that when the answer to be given by the Minister himself is being prepared by the Secretariat, they do not bother to look into the earlier answers given either by himself or by his Deputy Minister, and the Finance Minister is put into this mess of not knowing what the Deputy Minister had aid and what assurance he had given to the House? Now, the Minister himself comes and gives a kind of legalistic reply. Is that the way that the answers are to be prepared for this House to our questions?

Mr. Speaker: I have myself told him. The reason probably was—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was a definite statement given.

Mr. Speaker: I have repeated that he gave that assurance and I also remember that he said it might have been given.

Shri Ranga: My point is, how are these answers being prepared by the Secretariat for the Minister? (*Interruption*). Should it not be their practice that when an answer is being prepared to any question put in this House, it is the duty of the Secretaries concerned to look into the earlier replies given to similar questions on the same subject, because they must be having a file for them?

Mr. Speaker: I agree it should be.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न अब आयेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था क्या है इस पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : बता रहा हूं । थोड़ी तो मेहरबानी कीजिये हमारे ऊपर । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो पुरानी नियमावली है, वह इस वक्त लागू नहीं है । उन्होंने कहा है कि इस लिये अब वह डीफेक्टो रेकगनीशन के बारे में सोच रहे हैं-डीजूरे रेकगनीशन नहीं । इस से ऐसा लगता है कि डीफेक्टो रेकगनीशन के बारे में भी कुछ नियम बने है, जिन में से मंत्री महोदय ने क्वोट किया है । नियम 368 इस प्रकार है :

> "If a minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table."

मंत्री महोदय ने पंद्रह परसेंट सदस्यता वाल नियम पढ़ कर सुनाया है, उस को क्वोट किया है, उसका उद्धरण दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने क्वोट नहीं किया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा कि यह नियम है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is not quoting from any document. He says he has this information that 15 per cent is required.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under what rule?

Mr. Speaker: He has said he has no rule just at present before him

which lays down that 15 per cent is required.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब नियमावली ही नहीं है, तो किस नियम के मातहत ?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Please see the proviso to rule 368.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; what I have said comes under that proviso.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Indian Audit and Accounts Union is one of the most powerful unions in the Central Government Employees' Federation. Is it not a fact that even according to the old rules for recognition of a service association, all information relevant to such resognition including membership has already been submitted by all the unions throughout India? The only argument put forward by Government was that the association has not held its conference and elected the office-bearers who were members of that particular department. They held their conference and intimated Government the names of the new office-bearers on the 8th April and it was said that this was enough for purposes of recognition. After that also, no recognition was given. On the 1st September again it was said that recognition might have been given already. Now why is it that the Auditor General has now wanted fresh verification of the membership of all the unions which have alreay been recognised for a very long time? Is this not really trying play for time, so that the promise made for de jure recognition is being withheld to this powerful union?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The hon. lady member will realise. . .

Mr. Speaker: They say that they are as good as male members and so they might be just addressed as hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Some have taken objection to it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I take no objection to it. I only want his answer.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Through you, I wish to apologise to the hon. member. As a matter of fact she is a lady. I personally recognise her as a lady. I have always done that and I will go on doing that.

Sir, the rules of 1962 were struck down by the Supreme Court. Thereafter, regarding the question of how recognition can be given *de facto* and *de jure*, the rules are being considered by Government. I hope the rules will be finalised shortly. I am just as anxious as this House is that there should be a finality in this matter. At the same time, so far as the membership is concerned, they have a habit of changing, as all other memberships change. Therefore, we have still to be satisfied that the members are at least 15 per cent of the employees. Until 16th November, this had come in. There is a cooperation between the Auditor General's office and the employees of the union. In consequence, I hope that having regard to the wishes expressed in this House, we shall have finalisation of this matter at an early date. More than that, I cannot say anything.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, up till now, according to the rules to recognise trade unions, recognition is accorded on a voluntary basis, but according to the trend of the discussion here I understand that if a union fulfils all these conditions recognition necessarily must be accorded to it. May I know whether hereafter, after fulfilling all these conditions, the voluntary nature of according recognition is also going to be changed and it is going to be said that all the unions which fulfil all these conditions must be recognised?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: My hon. friend is asking me to give an assurance on a fact which I cannot possibly give because, as I have said, the rules are being looked into by the Government and as soon as the rules are finalised I shall be in a position

to give an answer. At the moment, all that I can say is that we are as equally anxious as the hon. Member and the House to have the matter finalised.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know whether the voluntary nature is going to be changed into compulsion?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Until the rules are framed how can I give any answer?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, before putting my supplementary I would like to say that the paper which has been laid on the Table by the hon. Minister gives the amended rules up to 11-9-1962. The hon. Minister has then stated that in a judgment given by the Supreme Court in 1962 the recognition of these rules has been held invalid. When it has been declared invalid, it was very improper on the part of the hon. Minister to lay it on the Table knowing fully well that these rules do not apply.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that after the elections were completed this is a new point, an after-thought, of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to get the names of fifteen per cent of the names—he does not give the number—of members, and the employees' representatives are unable to give those names because they feel that victimisation will be done; if so, may I know whether any protection against victimisation will be given if they submit the names?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not know whether this arises out of this question. So far as impropriety is concerned, I do not know it is improper to give information to this House. I did not say these are valid. I only said that these are the old rules. Again, I have said that these have been struck down by the Court. Therefore, there is no impropriety, in my humble submission, in placing the rules on the Table. I think it is proper the House should know.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned, there is no question of there being any oblique motive in the Auditor-General's asking for the names. I have said, and I say it again, that we are as anxious, to have a representative body with whom we can deal, as my hon. friends there, and it is necessary to have the names, otherwise how can we have any identification?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether it is under the Trade Union Act that trade unions are being formed by civilian employees or under the law of forming associations? If it is either, is the hon. Minister aware that it will lead to a lot of confusion among the civilian employees? Otherwise, as it was said already by the then Home Minister that the Whitley Council pattern is going to be introduced for civilian employees, may I know by what time that will be ready so that there will be a uniform set of rules formulated for civil servants to form their associations?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The rules are under consideration and I cannot immediately give an answer until they are finalised.

Nagarjunasagar Dam

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*604. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised estimate for the Nagarjunasagar Project as submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government has gone up from Rs. 91.12 crores to Rs. 139.53 crores;

(b) whether the amount will further increase as a result of devaluation; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a big difference between the original and revised estimates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not appreciably due to devaluation.

(c) About Rs. 8 crores on dam due to rise in cost of steel, cement and labour rates.

About Rs. 15 crores on earth work in main canals and Rs. 9 crores in distributaries due to increase in labour rates.

About Rs. 8 crores on cross drainage works due to increase in cost of steel, cement and labour rates; and also due to increase in ventways.

Dr. M. M. Das: In reply to part (c) of the question, Sir, some reasons have been given. It is the prorogative of the engineering profession to enhance the estimates after the construction begins, and the hon. Minister, who is a reputed engineer himself, has explained the reasons very well. But I now want to know from him, as an administrator, what steps he is going to take so that these enhancements of estimates after construction begins may be kept to the minimum?

Dr. K. L. Rao: These increases are not due to the engineers. These increases are due to the general rise in the level of prices. For example, the original project was prepared in 1956 and in the last ten years the cost of cement has gone up by 60 per cent and the cost of steel by 40 per cnt. It is, therefore, no wonder that for projects which are of this type, where the expenditure is spread over a number of years, the estimates are necessarily increased.

Dr. M. M. Das: When the construction of this project began there was a controversy whether it will be a masonry dam or concrete gravity dam. May I know whether the Government have made any investigation as to if the Nagarjunasagar project instead of being a masonry dam, was a cencrete gravity dam, then there would have been much saving both in expenditure as well as in time?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that there was some controversy whether the dam is to be built of masonry or concrete. A masonry dam is much cheaper than a concrete dam and that is why it was decided in favour of the masonry dam. Now, if the concrete dam was adopted, the cost would have been much more, because concrete has much higher cost and it involves more of cement. Therefore, the cost would have been far more than at the present moment. Regarding the time or progress of the project, that is dictated more by the finance we are able to release for the propect. Therefore, the time factor does not affect the estimate. It is only a question of materials and in that respect the masonry dam is much cheaper than a concreate dam.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The statement admits an increase of Rs. 40 crores on the original cost. Keeping this in view, what is the provision made in the first year and subsequent years of the Fourth Plan for the scheme?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The full amount has been provided in the Fourth Plan so that the project may be completed during the Fourth Plan itself.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : विधान में दिया गया है "Not appreciably due to devaluation" तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देयर इज नो ऐप्रीशियेबिल इन्क्रीज से मंत्री महोदय का मतलब क्या है ? जबकि 48,41 करोड़ की वृद्धि हुई है दूसरे कारणों से तो डिवैल्यूएशन से कुल कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The foreign exchange requirements for this project hereafter will be essentially for the spare-

parts of the equipments that have already been obtained, and the spare-parts are not much. So, we do not expect devaluation will have the effect of increasing it by more than about Rs. 1 crore. That is why I said that devaluation does not affect this project very much.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In reply to part (a) of the question, Government have said that there is an increase of Rs. 48.41 crores in the estimates. Government have admitted it. In reply to part (c), they have said that it has gone up by only Rs. 40 crores. How do they explain the increase of the remaining Rs. 8.41 crores?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have given only a summary of the most important reasons why this increase has been effected. There are so many other minor reasons and consequential reasons which always go to make up for the gap.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In the revised estimate there is already an increase of about Rs. 48 crores. Will Government give an assurance that they will stick to this limit and not increase it further? Government have only stated that there will be no increase as a result of devaluation. Will there be increase for other reasons?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that I have not answered that point. I purposely did not give an answer because the revised estimate was prepared in 1962 and there may be further increase on account of the increase in the prices of various materials. Therefore, I would not be able to say what the further increase would be. But I can say this much that it will not be very much.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the greater the delay the greater is the likelihood of the increase in the cost of this project due to inflation and various other similar causes and in view of the delay that has already taken place during this year of not being able to supply water to the promised ayacut of 5,50,000 acres—I am not quite sure how much it is—what definite steps are the Government of India, together with the Government of Andhra, taking and do propose to take in order to expedite the completion at least of the first stage of this project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is definite that the dam will be substantially completed by June 1967 and the waters would be let down in the area of 6 lakh acres which are ready to take up these waters. For the balance of the areas we have got to construct the canals and we expect to have these canals ready before the end of the Fourth Plan.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Arising out of the answer given by the Minister that paucity of funds has withheld the completion of this project, may I know whether this project has irrigation potential of 2.1 million acres and because of the penny wise pound foolish policy of the Government in providing adequate financial assistance within the Fourth Plan it is losing food production to the tune of 15 lakh tonnes which would cost us Rs. 60 crores?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The project is in an advanced stage of construction and it is, therefore, the intention of Government to see that this project is expedited as much as possible. That is why the full amount required for the project has been provided for in the Fourth Plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it not a fact that the people in Andhra feel that the delay in the project has been due to the wrangling which is taking place between the Central Government and the State Government regarding the quick sanctioning of the amounts required for finishing the dam and its other ancillaries and that there have also been certain difficulties or, shall I say, certain weakenesses on the part of the State Government to implement them? I would like to know what the Government proposes to see that this national

project which is of the utmost importance for the food development of our country goes forward without any hitch of this nature between the State Government and the Central Government and also to see that the State Government does not eat up or misuse any of the funds which have been given for the purpose?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The funds allotted for this project are always used only for the project; they cannot be diverted elsewhere and are not being diverted. The hon. Member is quite correct when she says that there has been some amount of difference between the State Government and the Central Government in this respect in the sense that the State Government is not able to accommodate the amount of money that the Central Government is prepared to give in their State Plans and, naturally, the Central Government is not able to give funds outside the State Plans. That is the main trouble and that will always persist in most of the States where we have got very large projects to be undertaken and they cannot be accommodated in the State Plans. Therefore to that extent this is a matter for further consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a national project and, therefore, if we give that money, the food will be for the whole of India.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav: Has Government taken into consideration the just and due demand of water from the Krishna waters by Maharashtra State which is very much in need of water from this river; if so, is the Government going to change the original ratio of water between Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This project was sanctioned at a time when there was no controversy between the various States. Normally this area should have received the complete amount of water that was sanctioned at that time, but after that the controversy had risen in 1960 and the Government of India has now said that the first phase of the project only will be completed, that is, for irrigating twenty two lakh acres only.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether it is a fact that this cost has increased due to a change in the plan or design by the Andhra Government pending the water dispute settlement between Mysore, Maharshtra and Andhra? Has the Andhra Government now changed the design and that is why the cost has increased?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid, the hon. Member is not correct. There has been no change in the design and there is nothing that the Andhra Government can do without the sanction of the Central Government. In this particular case there is absolutely no change in the design.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि नागा-अर्जुन सागर डैम 1967 तक तैयार हो जायगा उससे 6 लाख एकड़ जमीन पटेगी। कायदा यह है कि जब डैम तैयार हो, उसी वक्त जितना कमाण्डेड एरिया है, जितनी जगह पटने वाली है, सबमें एक ही साथ पानी जाय, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है, यही हालत हमने गण्डक की देखी है। सरकार डैम बनाने पर ज्यादा ध्यान देती है, चैनल और कैनाल बनाने पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देती है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पूर्ण रूप से यह कब तक तैयार हो जायगा ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am glad that the hon. Member has raised this question. It is an engineering question. In the case of Gandak, there is no necessary of raising the water level because there the water level of the river and of the canal is practically same. So, by a simple structure, the water goes into the canal. In the case of Nagarlunasagar, it is not so. The water level has to be raised by 250 ft. in order to enter the canal which is at a much higher level. Therefore, dam construction has to be done and as soon as the dam is ready and it is of sufficient height to feed the water into the canal, the water will flow into the canal.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Statement by the President of Pakistan in London

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S.N.Q.4. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the vitriolic attack made by President Ayub Khan of Pakistan in London on India and the points raised by him in the statement; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the President's statement and the points raised therein?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). On November 18, 1966 the President of Pakistan delivered a speech in London before the Royal Institute of International Affairs. In the course of his reply to certain questions at the conclusion of his speech, the President launched an attack on Hinduism and India, charging, *inter alia*, that both were based on inequality, rigid casteism and class system. He advanced the false and vicious theory that Hindus and Muslims cannot live together under he same flag, thus falsifying the common history of the people of India and Pakistan for hundreds of years, during which the followers of the two religions have lived together in peace, attacking the very basis of our secular State, and virtually rejecting the *raison d'etre* of millions of Hindus in Pakistan. The Government deplore and have protested to Pakistan against these unbecoming remarks, traducing a religion professed by hundreds of millions of people in India, Pakistan and other countries.

In the view of the Government, remarks such as those made by the President of Pakistan are not likely to promote communal harmony or friendly and good neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan in the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Hem Barua: Although I know that barking dogs don't bite, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to that part of President Ayub Khan's statement wherein he accuses India of violating the Tashkent pact, and since Pakistan herself is guilty of violating the Tashkent pact blatantly —Pakistan has by now put the Tashkent pact 50 fathoms deep....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 100 fathmos deep.

Shri Hem Barua: My hon. friend Mr. Kamath says, 100 fathoms deep. In the context of that, may I know how long do our Government prpose to continue to implement unilaterally a bilateral pact known as the Tashkent pact, and how long do Government propose to do it in the face of Pakistan's repeated violation of the Tashkent pact? There cannot be any unilateral implementation of a bilateral pact which the Tashkent pact is.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am fully conscious of the fact that Pakistan has committed continuous and repeated violations of the Tashkent Agreement. But we have, loyaly, stood by the Agreement and, as I said before, we have extended the hand of our friendship to Pakistan which has not been grasped so far. What I feel is that as long as it is possible, as long as it is in our national interest, we must try and see whether we cannot win over Pakistan to realise not only that she should be loyal to the Agreement to which she has put her signature but also that the carrying out the Tashkent Agreement is not only in the interest of India, not only in the interest of Pakistan, but it is in the interest of the peoples of both the countries.

Shri Hem Barua: Before putting the second question, I am just interested in knowing when do Government think that their patience is going to be exhausted by Pakistan's repeated intransigence.

Mr. Speaker: He will ask his second question now.

Shri Hem Barua: My second question is this. President Ayub Khan in his statement has described Pakistan as an Islamic State and at the same time goes on to say that the confrontation between India and Pakistan is a confrontation between Hindus and Muslims. In that context many I know whether Government are aware of the fact that statements of this sort made by the President of Pakistan are likely to affect adversely the life and property of those Hindus who are living in Pakistan and, if so, may I know what steps Government have taken or propose to take in pursuance of the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact to see.... (*Interruptions*).

Some of our representatives go on saying, and Nehru used to say very often, "we stand by that"....

Mr. Speaker: He has already gone 100 fathoms deep. How many more fathoms deep will he go?

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan has violated the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, but at the same time I know this much that our late Prime Minister Nehru was always pinning his faith on this illusory pact called the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact.

I want to know what steps Government have taken or propose to take to see that the life and property of the minority community living in Pakistan are not affected by this sort of statement made by the President of an Islamic country.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Not only I am fully aware but I am also painfully conscious of the fact that President Ayub has attacked not only the Hindus in India but also the 9 million Hindus who live in his own country and millions of Hindus who live outside both India and Pakistan. He has attacked the religion which is followed by millions of people practically all over the world.

As regards the action that we have taken, as soon as we read the statement, we sent for the High Commissioner of Pakistan and strongly protested to him and then we followed it up with a very strong note. As far as our High Commission in London is concerned, the High Commission was instructed to make a representation to the Commonwealth Office.

As to the larger question as to what we will do to safeguard the Hindu minority in Pakistan, I assure the House that we are watchful and we will do everything possible to see that nothing happens which will interfere with the life and property of 9 million Hindus who live in East Pakistan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Indian citizens, whether Hindu or Muslim or Sikh or Christian or Parsi, have expressed any reaction to the statement of President Ayub Khan which is a very very mischievous statement and also whether any leader of East Pakistan—because in East Pakistan there is a great movement for the liberation of East Pakistan—or any leader of Pakhtoonistan or Baluchistan has taken any exception to this very very lopsided and anti-Indian statement?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know, I saw in the Press—I believe I am right—a statement issued by some Muslim religious leader condemning the speech of President Ayub. Apart from that, I have not read of any reactions either here or in the foreign press. Perhaps everybody is so shocked that they have not got the time to get over the shock yet.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रपति ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह भी कहा है कि भारत में चुनावों के बाद बनने वाली सरकार के ऊपर बहुत कुछ हमारे और हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्धों का निर्णय होगा। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि वह आगामी चुनावों में प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष किसी रूप से भाग लेना चाहेंगे, परन्तु मैं यह अवश्य जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि

ताशकन्द समझौते पर कुछ बड़े देशों ने दबाव देकर हस्ताक्षर कराये, बाद में उन्होंने उस समझौते को फोलो नहीं किया या भारतवर्ष पर किसी प्रकार का दबाव नहीं डाला, इससे प्रतीत होता है कि पाकिस्तान ताशकन्द समझौते से भागना चाहता है, ऐसी स्थिति में क्या विदेश मंत्रालय या भारत सरकार दूसरे देशों को इस परिस्थिति से अवगत कराती है, यदि हां, तो उन देशों की प्रतिक्रिया इस सम्बन्ध में क्या है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want to make it clear to this House and to Pakistan that whether it is today before the elections or it is after the elections, the basic policy of India is the same, and will be the same; and it is not only this side of the House but the whole House which has subscribed to that basic policy. Therefore, if President Ayub Khan thinks that the elections are going to make any change in the basic policy which we have adopted, which is the right policy, I think he is very much mistaken.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि ताशकन्द के समझौते से जो वह हटना चाहते हैं.....

Mr. Speaker: He asks whether other powers have been informed of the attitude that Pakistan has adopted towards implementation of the Tashkent Agreement.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. We have kept all the friendly powers informed as to what Pakistan has done or rather not done in implementing the Tashkent Agreement.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: What is the reaction of those countries?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is practically no reaction. They acknowledge it; they do not necessarily tell us what they think about it.

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान ने न तो नेहरू लियाकत पैक्ट का पालन किया और न ही ताशकन्द करार का और बराबर वहां पाकिस्तान से इधर लोग आ रहे हैं तो क्या हम इस बात का दावा नहीं कर सकते कि जितने उधर से लोग हमारे यहां इधर भारत में आये हैं उतना हिस्सा हम पूर्वी बंगाल से मांगें ? क्या हम यह दावा नहीं कर सकते ?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the fact that not only this statement of President Ayub but some other statements of his constitute a clear repudiation and a wanton violation of the Tashkent accord, have Government taken up this matter both with the Government of Pakistan and with the Governments of the Soviet Union and of the United States in respect of these developments in order to show to world opinion that Pakistan has resiled from that agreement and it may not be possible for too long to unilaterally implement the agreement on the part of India?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As regards the first, I have already stated that we have taken it up strongly with Pakistan both orally and through a diplomatic note. With regard to the USSR, it is fully conversant with the developments that are taking place. We are constantly in touch with that country, because it was due to the USSR's good offices that the Tashkent Agreement was signed. I may tell the House that the USSR is very anxious that both India and Pakistan should implement the Agreement. We have pointed out to the USSR that as far as we are concerned, we are anxious to implement the Agreement. We have done everything in our power to do so. The party that is to blame is Pakistan which has not so far responded to our repeated offers to meet and try and see how we can implement the Tashkent Agreement together.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या भारत सरकार ने दुनिया के सामने यह हकीकत रक्खी है कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर कुल 80 हजार मुसलमानों को वोट देने का हक हासिल है बाकी 9 करोड़

99 लाख और 20 हजार मुसलमान गुलामों की जिंदगी बसर कर रहे हैं, कैदी की तरह से से रह रहे हैं ? अर्जि जनरल अय्यूब खां अपने देश में मुसलमानों को वोट देने का हक़ देने को तैयार नहीं हैं, वोट का हक़ नहीं दे रहे हैं और बाक़ी मुसलमान वहां एक कैदी की तरह से रह रहे हैं तो उस जनरल अय्यूब खां को क्या हक़ है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की आकर वक़ालत करे ? क्या भारत सरकार ने यह ब्यू प्वाएंट दुनियां के सामने रक्खा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sure the world knows what the Constitution of Pakistan is, that they have what is called basic democracy, which is merely a type of artificial democracy. They know the difference between our country and Pakistan. We have real democracy, we have adult suffrage, we have parliamentary institutions which function properly. Conditions are different in Pakistan. I think the whole world knows what the difference between the two countries is.

Shri Nath Pai: Does the Minister of External Affairs think that the Pakistani President was emboldened to make this malicious and audacious attack, using the freedom of an academic institution like the Royal Institute of International Affairs, because of (a) the growing isolation of India in the international world, as was emphasised by the narrow margin of two votes which we secured when we climbed and scampered to the UN Security Council, these two votes being of two nations whom we have been systematically opposing, when smaller nations like Ethiopia had fared much better, and (b) the growing support Pakistan is getting in the world, as evidenced by the current success of the Pakistani President's triumphal tour, the communique issued in Jordan, the communique he got President de Gaulle to sign mentioning about the so-called grave crisis in Kashmir, and the support he is getting in England? Does he not think this symbolises as much the support he is getting in the world as our isolation in the world? If so, what do Government propose to do to rectify the position?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I repudiate as emphatically as I can the thesis prepared by my hon. friend that India is isolated in the international world.

Shri Nath Pai: The vote got in the UN shows that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As regards our election to the Security Council, I am glad I have got this opportunity to remove certain misapprehensions that seem to exist both here and in the Press. Let us remember this, that we got elected to the Security Council in the first ballot.

Shri Nath Pai: Little Ethopia got 109; we got 84. There should be limit to ignorance. तालियां बजा रहे हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : आप तालियों की कहते हैं यह लोग तो तबला बजायेंगे । अरे जरा शरमाओ ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: If my hon. friend studies the history of elections to the Security Council for the last many years, it is very rarely in the history of the UN that a country has been elected in the first ballot. Normally, 6, 8, 10, 12 ballots are held. I think it is a matter of pride for India that we get elected in the first ballot.

श्री मधु लिमये : और तालियां बजाओ ।

Shri Nath Pai: What about our isolation and the support Pakistan is getting?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered.

Shri Nath Pai: He did not finish—Is that all he had to say?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was not listening carefully.

श्री बड़े : जनरल अय्यूब खां ने जो स्टेटमैंट दिया है उस स्टेटमैंट में उन्होंने कहा है कि वह सभी के साथ रह सकते हैं, चीन के साथ रह सकते हैं और दूसरों के साथ भी

रह सकते हैं लेकिन हिन्दुओं और इंडिया के साथ वह कभी रह नहीं सकते और क्या यह स्टेटमैंट ताशकन्द पैक्ट को खत्म करने के लिए काफ़ी नहीं है और इस से क्या हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दू, मुसलमानों और पाकिस्तान के हिन्दू, मुसलमानों पर प्रतिकूल असर नहीं पड़ेगा और क्या इस स्टेटमैंट से ताशकंद समझौते के पीछे अब भी हमारा जकड़े रहना बिलकुल बेमानी और नामुमकिन नहीं हो गया है ? इस के बारे में शासन ने वहां के राजदूत ने, उस राज्य के लोगों ने और इंग्लैंड के राजदूत ने उस का खंडन क्यों नहीं किया और क्या रूस जहां पर कि यह ताशकंद समझौता किया गया था उसने भी पाकिस्तान को इस के बारे में लिखा है कि उसका यह स्टेटमैंट ताशकंद समझौते के बिलकुल विपरीत जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सारे सवालों का जवाब आ चुका है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already answered that question. The USSR has been informed. They are in touch with the developments.

As regards the fact of Hindus and Muslims living peacefully together in the country, the whole world knows it. We are a secular State. We do not equate nationhood with religion. Our Constitution is an eloquent tribute to the fact that all our citizens are equal and have the same rights and the same opportunities. I only hope that Pakistan will copy our example and give to the Hindu minorities the same rights that we give to our own minorities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Never.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूतावास ने खंडन क्यों नहीं किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि [illegible] दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस का उत्तर ही नहीं आया है । हमारे दूतावास के द्वारा उसका खंडन क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

Mr. Speaker: Why is the hon. Member insisting like this? Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tyagi: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give to this House some idea as to how many times Government have had to protest against Pakistan's going against the Tashkent spirit since the time the Pact was signed? How many protests have we lodged?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not got the number, but every time there has been a violation of the Tashkent Agreement we have protested. I could not off-hand give the number because it strictly does not arise.

Shri Tyagi: Is it not more than half a dozen times?

Shri Joachim Alva: While the celebrated war hero, the noble President De Gaulle, has talked of President Ayub Khan as a great figure, and France has also sold two submarines to Pakistan, may I know what is wrong with our Embassy? We have had a distinguished Foreign Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh, and Mr. Chagla has been at home in foreign affairs here and at the United Nations. What is lacking in our Embassy in Paris that they are not dynamic and vigilant enough, and they allowed two submarines to be sold to Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: How can that be answered?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

P.L. 480 Funds

***605. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information as to the amount so

far spent in India out of the sale proceeds under P.L. 480; and

(b) how much of that amount has so far been converted into foreign currency?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the amount spent in India till 30th September, 1966 out of the sale proceeds under PL 480 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7481/66].

(b) The amount converted into foreign currency is also shown in the statement.

Gold Control Order

***606. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Informal Committee set up to review the working of Gold Control Order has since submitted its final report; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Housing Projects

***607. Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the result of his conveying the sentiments of the Members, expressed in the House on the 6th April, 1966 emphasising the needs for more funds for housing projects, particularly those for the weaker sections of the society, to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister;

(b) whether the targets of housing and urban development in the Fourth Five Year Plan has been slashed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The sentiments of the Members were conveyed to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. The Government have, however, found it necessary to enforce stringent economy measures and consequently it has not been possible to increase the provisions for housing made in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Yes; the provisions recommended for housing and urban development programmes in the Memorandum on the Fourth Plan have been considerably reduced in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan.

अस्पतालों में दवाइयों की कमी

***608. श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनायें पूरी हो जाने के बाद भी देश में अस्पतालों में दवाइयों की भारी कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भारी कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) और (ख). जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों का सम्बन्ध है उनमें औषधियों की कोई कमी नहीं है । तथापि हो सकता है विभिन्न राज्यों के जिला अस्पतालों एवं औषधालयों में कमी हो जिस पर ध्यान देना राज्य सरकारों का काम है ।

औषधियों एवं दवाइयों के निर्माण को बढ़ाने के लिए आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियमावली के अन्तर्गत औषध एवं औषधों के लिए कच्चे माल सम्बन्धी आयात नीति को उदार कर दिया गया है ।

Imports through illegal channels

*609. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the address by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India on the occasion of the Thirteenth anniversary of Bombay Bankers during which he mentioned strong demand for imports and referred to "increasing recourse to illegal channels to satisfy the demands";

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the implications of this statement;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to study the causes of the illegal practices and recommend ways to put an end to such practices;

(d) if so, when a Commission is likely to be appointed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reference by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India is to certain aspects of the unsatisfactory situation that had existed prior to devaluation, which made it all the more necessary to take a decision to devalue the rupee. Along with this, steps were also taken to liberalise imports needed for priority purposes. Side by side with these measures taken to correct the situation, vigilance continues to be maintained and intensified to detect and check recourse to illegal channels.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Since a basic corrective steps has been taken and in view of the other measures taken by Government, it is not considered necessary to appoint a commission.

Advance Insurance Co.

*610. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the course of income-tax proceedings against Shri Goenka Advance Insurance Company, defalcation and misappropriation by them have been detected;

(b) whether fictitious entries, concoction of false receipts and other devices have been used by these parties; and

(c) the reasons for not taking action under Sections 209, 237, etc. of the Companies Act and Sections 407—09 of the Indian Penal Code against the said party/parties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). On the basis of some papers seized in course of the raids by the Income-tax authorities, an investigation of Messrs. Advance Insurance Company Ltd., by the Controller of Insurance under section 33 of the Insurance Act has been ordered. Until this investigation is complete, it is not possible be express any view as to whether or not the offences mentioned have been committed by the Company.

(c) Further action, if any, under the Companies Act or the Indian Penal Code will be decided on the completion of the investigation referred to.

Extension of Employment in Public Undertakings

*611. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down certain criteria/principles for extension of employment in the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether extension of employment has been restricted only to such cases where suitable fresh incumbents are not available?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). The top management posts in the Public Enterprises to which appointments are made by or with the approval of Government are governed by the same principles in regard to superannuation and extension of service as appointments in Government. In regard to other posts to which appointments are made by the Public Enterprises themselves, Government have not issued any directives on these Enterprises.

The principles which have been adopted by Government are that in posts not requiring scientific or technical qualifications, there should be no extension beyond the age of 60, unless there is no suitable person to take up such appointments in which case extension up to the age of 62 may be allowed. Even in cases of scientific and technical personnel where extensions beyond these limits may have to be given, such extension should not be automatic but should take into account the availability of suitable personnel for such posts.

Job Evaluation in Public Undertakings

*612. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of job evaluation in various Public Undertakings; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The top management posts in Public Enterprises, to which appointments are made by Government, have already been evaluated, for purpose of salary, on the basis of responsibility involved in each case. In regard to other jobs, within the purview of the managements, some Enterprises have done so. The other Enterprises are being advised, in pursuance of Estimates Committee's recommendation, to lay down proper specifications for individual or group of jobs to facilitate their evaluation.

Committee on Essential Drugs

*613. **Shri Dighe:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 268 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Committee on Essential Drugs has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee has been constituted for a period of three years and the work of the Committee is of a continuing nature as new drugs will have to be screened by the Committee from the point of view of their essentiality as and when these are developed. The Committee is however, likely to submit its first report in regard to the list of Essential Drugs shortly.

Officers leaving Public Undertakings to join Private Companies

*615. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of officers are leaving the Public Sector Undertakings to take up jobs with private firms;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made to find out the causes; and

(c) the measures contemplated to forestall this trend?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The number of employees of all categories who resigned from Public Enterprises to join Private Sector during 1961—65 is as follows:

1961	2136
1962	2135
1963	3087
1964	3636
1965	3069

(b) The main causes of resignations are betterment of prospects, higher studies, domestic circumstances, etc.

(c) The matter is constantly under consideration of Government.

Public Sector Undertakings

*616. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 213 on the 10th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the points discussed at the Conference of Heads of Public Sector Undertakings has since been concluded;

(b) if so, whether decisions have been taken;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (d). Certain proposals have been crystallised as a result of the examination of the points discussed at the Conference referred to, and these are now under active consideration of Government.

Cyclone in Madras

*617. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of property to the Central Government establishments in Madras due to the recent cyclone;

(b) whether any assistance was asked by the Madras State Government to rehabilitate the cyclone victims; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Madras have asked for a grant of Rs. 1.57 crores and a loan of Rs. 3.41 crores towards expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of affected people and repairs to damaged public properties.

अशिक्षित लोगों में बेरोजगारी

*618. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **योजना तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में से प्रत्येक की समाप्ति पर अशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्रमशः कितनी थी; और

(ख) अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिये बनाई जा रही योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी योजनाओं के अन्त में समस्त

बेरोजगारी के अनुमान क्रमशः 53 लाख, 70 लाख और 90 लाख से अधिक है। राष्ट्रीय रोजगार सेवा से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर, मोटे रूप से अनुमान है कि मैट्रिक पास तथा उससे अधिक योग्यता रखने वाले बेरोजगारों की संख्या पहली योजना के अन्त में 5.5 लाख, दूसरी योजना के अन्त में 7 लाख के लगभग और तीसरी योजना के अन्त में लगभग 9 लाख थी। इस प्रकार पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी योजना के अन्त में अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या मोटे रूप से क्रमशः 47 लाख, 63 लाख और 81 लाख कही जा सकती है।

(ख) चौथी योजना अवधि में कृषि के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर 140 लाख तक बढ़ने की सम्भावना है। कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध कार्य-कलापों में 45 से 50 लाख तक अतिरिक्त रोजगार उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है। इस अतिरिक्त रोजगार के काफी बड़े भाग का अपर्याप्त शिक्षा वाले लोग उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

House Building Advances to Government Employees

*619. Shri **Thimmaiah**: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the Chinese aggression, the grant of advance to Government Employees for construction of Houses was reduced from 36 times the monthly pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 35,000 to 24 times the monthly pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the original limit of 36 times the monthly pay has now been restored whereas the maximum limit of Rs. 35,000 has not been restored;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to restore the limit of Rs. 35,000?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) With a view to curtail expenditure during the National Emergency, the House Building Advance Scheme was suspended on 28th November, 1962 and was revived with effect from 1st April, 1963, with a reduced quantum of loan assistance limited to 24 months' pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). A loan of Rs. 25,000 is considered adequate financial assistance for Central Government employees who mostly belong to low and middle income brackets. The maximum amount of loan admissible under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, which is intended for the general public, is Rs. 20,000.

एम० बी० बी० एस० डिग्री का संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम

*620. **श्री शिंकरे :**
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी तिब्बिया कालेज के छात्रों ने हाल में सरकार से एम० बी० बी० एस० डिग्री का एक संक्षिप्त पाठ्य-क्रम आरम्भ करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). संक्षिप्त लाइसेन्सियेट पाठ्य-क्रम शुरू करने का विषय विचाराधीन है।

M/s. Eastern Agency Syndicate

*621. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:**
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M|s Eastern Agency Syndicate, Kanpur has not paid income tax along with other taxes since long;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this firm carries on business or trade under the various captions having the same proprietorship or directorship;

(c) if so, the steps taken to assess and realize the taxes from the firm; and

(d) whether Government have allowed exemption to carry on business under various names and under what names?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) M|s. Eastern Agency Syndicate is being duly assessed to Income-tax. Except for income-tax of Rs. 1760 for the Assessment Year 1966-67, no other direct taxes are outstanding.

(b) So far as the Government is aware M|s. Eastern Agency Syndicate is a proprietary concern having only one branch *viz.* M/s. Eastern Traders, at Kanpur.

(c) The firm has been regularly assessed to income-tax and appropriate steps have been and are being taken to realize the tax demands so far assessed.

(d) No exemption has been allowed by the Government, as no permission from the Government is necessary under the Income-tax Act to carry on business under various names.

Inclusion of Pasi Tribe in Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*622. **Dr. M. S. Aney:** Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, known as Pasi Tribe, are included in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the country, while those residing in the Vidarbha and Marathwada Divisions of Maharashtra have not been included in the lists published by the Government of Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the State Government for specifying the Tribes to be deemed under Article 342 (1) and (2) as Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether Government also propose to introduce necessary Legislation in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Pasi community is included as a Scheduled Caste in Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and in parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

(b) and (c). The whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still under consideration.

Seizure of *Hundies* in Calcutta

*623. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 111 on the 28th

July, 1966 regarding seizure of *hundies* in Calcutta and state:

(a) whether investigations have since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The investigations on the Customs side have been completed. Investigations regarding evasion of income-tax are still in progress.

(b) and (c). The Customs Department have issued three show cause notices in connection with under-invoicing and trafficking in import licences. The adjudication proceedings are in progress.

Private Finance Companies

*624. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of a large number of complaints regarding private finance Companies and other institutions of the type, Government propose to take any action to check their growth and to enact any law to regulate their functioning with proper financial security arrangements with authorised banks;

(b) the action taken against the proprietors of two Finance Companies in Delhi who were reported to be missing at the end of the third week of September, 1966 with a sum of rupees six lakhs which was deposited with these Companies by more than 2,500 people; and

(c) the result of the investigations made by C.I.D. on scores of complaints of cheating by several Finance Companies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Government and the Reserve Bank have adequate statutory powers to regulate the functions of the private finance companies and other institutions accepting deposits from the public. The Reserve Bank have also issued necessary directives to the non-banking companies to safeguard the interests of the depositors.

(b) In the absence of fuller particulars, Government is not in a position to answer the question.

(c) Of the 20 cases registered by the Delhi Police since January 1965; 4 have been cancelled, 4 are pending trial and 12 are under investigation.

American Project Aid

*625. **Shri P. C. Broooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Agency for International Development has advised Government to submit proposals for American project aid in this year by the end of November, 1966;

(b) if so, whether the proposals have since been made;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) the extent of aid sought?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) U.S. authorities expressed to the Government of India in July and August 1966 their willingness to consider any requests that may be made by the Government for loans for projects.

(b) to (d). With the formulation of the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan, Government have taken up the selection of projects and programmes suitable for sponsoring for loans with U.S. aid authorities during the next twelve to eighteen months. This work is likely to be completed soon.

Market rent for Type III Quarters

*626. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the market rent of a type III quarter, for which an officer drawing a salary between Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 p.m. is eligible, has been fixed at Rs. 397·00 p.m., in addition to water and electricity charges; and

(b) if so, on what basis?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Birth Control

*627. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be earmarked for birth control by means of contraceptives during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether some of the States have diverted the amount already allotted for family planning; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the same?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A provision of Rs. 9536.63 lakhs has been tentatively proposed for the contraceptives during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths

*628. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all displaced goldsmiths have not yet been provided with full work even after the recent relaxation of the Gold Control Order; and

(b) if so, the further steps likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Defence of India (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1966, giving effect to the relaxation of the Gold Control Order, which were notified on the 1st November, 1966, will increase he employment opportunities for the goldsmiths. It is too early to assess the extent to which these will result in providing the displaced goldsmiths with full work.

(b) The Government have also allowed the schemes of rehabilitation to continue for those goldsmiths who elect not to revert to the goldsmiths profession.

Co-operative Credit Societies

*630. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Credit Department has decided that the Co-operative Credit Societies having paid-up capital of Rs. 1 lakh or more would come under the Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act, 1965, if those Societies have deposits from persons| parties other than its members;

(b) if so, whether representatives of such societies have been consulted in the matter; and

(c) the benefits which will accrue thereby to the members or the depositors of the societies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Under the Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act, 1965, which come into force with effect from the

1st March, 1966, the important provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 have been made applicable to the co-operative societies of the type referred to in the question.

(b) The legislation was promoted after consultations with leading co-operators, the All India State Co-operative Banks' Federation, the State Governments and the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank.

(c) With the extension of the Reserve Bank's control over the co-operative banks, it will be possible to insure the deposits with the co-operative banks through the Deposit Insurance Corporation, after the contemplated amendment to the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 is carried out, provided the State Governments concerned also suitably amend their laws governing the co-operative societies.

Voluntary Organisations

2772. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have turned down the request for or discontinued financial assistance to any voluntary organisations devoted to the cause of economic betterment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the names of such organisations and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7487/66].

Shortage of Drinking Water

2773. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 100 on the 28th July, 1966, and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any request for assistance from the States affected by shortage of drinking water;

(b) whether Government have since received any particular request for assistance from the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Gujarat; and

(c) if so, Government's response thereto?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7482/66].

Food Adulteration

2774. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 93 on the 28th July, 1966 and lay a detailed Statement surveying:

(a) the cases of food adulteration State-wise; and

(b) the break-up of the penalties imposed as between less than one year's imprisonment and above?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A detailed statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7483/66].

Allopathic, Homeopathic and Unani Manufacturing Pharmacies

2775. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Registered and licenced Allopathic, Homeopathic and Unani manufacturing Pharmacies in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any such pharmacy or pharmacies are being run by the Central or State Governments; and

(c) if so, the amount already spent during the last 3 years and the allotment made for the next year?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Government-aided Homoeopathic Colleges in India

2776. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government-aided Homoeopathic Colleges in the country State-wise; and

(b) the amount given to those Colleges during the last 3 years?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of Homoeopathic Colleges aided by the Central Government and the amounts given to these Colleges during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-7484/66].

Homoeopathic Hospitals and Colleges run by Government

2777. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Homoeopathic Colleges and Hospitals being run by the State/Central Governments in the country separately, State-wise, with names and places;

(b) the recurring and non-recurring amounts already spent for these Colleges during the last 3 years so far; and

(c) the amount allotted for the next year?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) None.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Colleges

2778. Dr. Kohor:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Colleges established in the country maintained by the Central/State Governments, State-wise, with dates of establishment of the same;

(b) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the last 3 years;

(c) whether Government propose to establish any more such Colleges during the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) if so, in which States and the proposed allotment for the same?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will, when available, be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). An outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been proposed for the development of Indigenous Systems of Medicine which includes Ayurveda and Unani, during the Fourth Plan Period in the State Sector This includes provision for the establishment/upgrading of Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges as the States may decide. Allocation will be known when States have finalised their Plans.

Deficit Financing

2779. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of deficit financing, year-wise, from 1946-47 to 1965-66;

(b) the amount of foreign loan/aid year-wise, from 1946-47 to 1965-66;

(c) the total money in circulation, year-wise, from 1946-47 to 1965-66; and

(d) the general price index, consumers' price index, foodgrains price index, industrial goods price index and World's general price index from 1946-47 to 1965-66?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (d). A Statement containing the relevant data for comparable years as are readily available is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7485/66]. No information on the World's general price index is available.

Additions and Alterations in Ministers' and Officers' Residences

2780. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the amount spent on additions and alterations of all kinds to the residences of the Members of Council of Ministers and officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above in Delhi from April, 1962 to August, 1965 and from September, 1965 to October, 1965 together with the names of Ministers and officers with the costs of additions and alterations during the two periods?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

नेताओं की मूर्तियां

2782. श्री रणंजय सिंह : क्या **निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में किन-किन भारतीय नेताओं की मूर्तियां लगाई गई हैं;

(ख) उनकी सफाई का कार्य कौनसा अभिकरण करता है ;

(ग) सफाई का कार्य कितनी अवधि के बाद किया जाता है ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक मूर्ति की सफाई कब से नहीं की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।* **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—7486/66]**

Medicinal Plants Scheme

2783. Shri Radhelal Vyas: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officer of her Ministry was sent to U.S.S.R. to study the scheme of medicinal plants there;

(b) for how many days he was there and how many places were visited by him;

(c) whether he has submitted a report of his study of the scheme; and

(d) if so, whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) Two weeks. He visited two places viz. (i) All Union Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants at Vilar, a suburb of Moscow and (ii) the Zonal Experimental Station of

Medicinal Plants at Kobuleti in Caucasus;

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Gold recovered from Wool Traders in Laheriasarai

2784. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 538 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the seizure of 1,500 grams of gold recovered from wool traders in Laheriasarai in May, 1966 has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 538, 1589 grams of gold and 62,512.522 grams of gold ornaments were involved in four cases:

(i) of these, two cases involving 91 grams of gold and 38,534.300 grams of ornaments have been adjudicated. The gold has been confiscated.

(ii) The remaining two cases involving 1498 grams of gold and 23978.222 grams of ornaments, are still under adjudication.

Foreign Exchange Violations

2785. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 257 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the cases involving four firms and five individuals in Bombay, one firm in Thana and a firm and an individual in Baroda who conducted transactions in contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have since been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the names of these individuals and firms?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On the strength of the documents seized during the search of the different premises of the firms and individuals referred to in part (a) of the Question, proceedings were initiated against M|s. Star Trading Company (Pt.) Ltd., Appollo Street, Bombay-1. The case was adjudicated by the Director of Enforcement and various penalties in respect of different illegal transactions against the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, aggregating to a total amount of Rs. 1,75,000|- were imposed, besides confiscation of seized foreign currencies.

Water Supply Scheme for Mohol village in Maharashtra

2786. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water supply scheme for Mohol Village of Sholapur District in Maharashtra State was sometime back sent to the Central Government for their sanction;

(b) if so, when the proposal was received; and

(c) when the sanction to the scheme will be accorded?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A scheme for providing water supply to Mohol village in Sholapur District was received in the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation in September, 1964. This scheme was scrutinized and returned to the State Government with certain technical comments in October, 1964. Revised details of the scheme were received from the State Government in July, 1965. The scheme was again

returned to the State Government in September, 1965, as the same was not according to the technical comments of the Central Government. The State Government resubmitted the technical details in June, 1966, and the scheme was finally approved for execution by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation on the 19th November, 1966.

Hospital Employees of Kerala State

2787. Shri Visudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hospital employees of Kerala State have decided to start direct mass action following refusal of Government to rectify the anomalies in pay revision;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain categories of class IV employees in hospitals were given lower pay scale than that recommended by the Pay Commission; and

(c) whether any steps are contemplated to rectify the anomalies?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी करने वाले लोगों का गिरोह

2788. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा में मैसर्स नारंग राय नन्द किशोर नाम से काम कर रही एक भारतीय फर्म मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड नामक बम्बई की एक फर्म के साथ मिल कर विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी करती है;

(ख) फर्म को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई थी और उसने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस फर्म ने मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड के साथ मिलकर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में कर अपवंचन किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Tax evasion charges against late Dr. T. Saifuddin

2789. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2623 on the 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the tax evasion charges against the estate of the late Dr. T. Saifuddin have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. The investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes

2790. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3305 on the 25th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the scrutiny of the cases hurriedly disposed of by the present Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, has since been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to give a further extension to the present Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes; and

(d) if so, the reasons for considering further extension for this officer, against whom serious allegations have been made?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The scrutiny of the cases disposed of by the present Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes has since been completed. The scrutiny has not revealed any evidence of undue haste. The assurance given during the 15th Session of the Lok Sabha in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3305 on 25-8-1966 has also been since implemented.

(c) and (d). The term of the present Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes, is upto the 21st January, 1967. The question of extension of the term of the present incumbent is an administrative matter but such question has not arisen and there is no present proposal to give him an extension. No allegation against this officer has been substantiated.

Cases against Shri Hari Das Mundhra

2791. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2625 on the 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a show-cause notice against Shri Haridas Mundhra has since been issued, on the basis of a report received from the Inspector, Board of Trade, U.K. indicating certain foreign exchange violations;

(b) whether investigation from the point of view of tax-evasion, arising out of the same report, has since been completed;

(c) if so, the details of the reply to the show-cause notice given by Shri Mundhra; and

(d) whether further action has been taken by Government or is proposed to be taken in these two matters?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) A show-cause memo has been issued to Shri Haridas Mundhra on the basis of the evidence available with the Enforcement Directorate regarding the contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 by Shri Mundhra.

(b) No, Sir. The investigations are still in progress.

(c) The reply to the show-cause memo issued by the Enforcement Directorate has not so far been received.

(d) It would not be in public interest to disclose at this stage any further action that the Government may take in this case.

Loans from Abroad

2792. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from whose Governments we have taken loans since the beginning of our First Five Year Plan to date;

(b) the total amount of these loans; and

(c) the amount of annual interest India is likely to pay according to the terms of these loans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7476/66].

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड तथा मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड

2793. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई तथा मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई के भागीदारों ने आय-कर से बचने के लिए देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर तथा विदेशों में भिन्न-भिन्न नामों से अपनी फर्में चला रखी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित कितनी फर्मों की क्या संख्या है उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे किन स्थानों पर हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये व्यक्ति उसी पूंजी को कागजों में अनियमित रूप से दिखा कर बैंकों से ऋण लेते हैं तथा सरकार से ठेके प्राप्त करते हैं ;

(घ) क्या इन फर्मों के विरुद्ध जांच इस नियम के आधार पर भी है कि एक ही परिवारों के व्यक्तियों की विभिन्न फर्मों के लेखों की एक ही आयकर अधिकारी साथ-साथ पड़ताल करें; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार आय कर अपवंचन के मामले का पता लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). मैसर्स ओरियण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लिमिटेड और मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड निगमित कम्पनियां हैं और उनके कोई भागीदार नहीं हैं। बम्बई में ऐसी बहुत सी कम्पनियां हैं जिनमें मैसर्स ओरियण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लिमिटेड और मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड को नियन्त्रित करने वाले व्यक्ति के हित निहित हैं। इनमें से कुछ कम्पनियां पुरानी हैं और कुछ गत कुछ वर्षों में चालू की गई हैं। सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि ये कम्पनियां आयकर की चोरी के लिये चलाई गई हैं। विदेशों में चालू की गई कम्पनियों के बारे में भी सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है।

सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. मैसर्स झुनझुनवाला ब्रदर्स
2. मैसर्स श्रीराम रामीरंजन।
3. रांची, रूरकेला, ऊटकमण्ड और सारावती में ठेके चलाने के लिये साझे की कम्पनियां।
4. झुनझुनवाला जरवियस लिमिटेड।
5. रेयन पल्प मैन्युफैक्चरिंग लिमिटेड।
6. कल्याण पल्प एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड।
7. नेशनल इण्डिया ट्रेडर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड।
8. आर० जे० एण्ड सन्स।

ये सभी कम्पनियां बम्बई में स्थित हैं।

(ग) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है। फिर भी जांच-पड़ताल की सुविधा के लिये केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड इन सब मामलों को केन्द्रित करने की कार्यवाही कर रहा है।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

2794. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री स० ला० वर्मा :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962-63, 1963-64 तथा 1964-65 में मैसर्स ओरियन्टल टिम्बर

ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी मात्रा में कच्चे माल का उपयोग किया तथा कुल कितना माल तैयार किया और सरकार को कितना उत्पादन शुल्क दिया;

(ख) उपरोक्त निगम ने आपातकाल जोखिम कारखाना बीमा योजना, आपातकाल जोखिम माल बीमा योजना, अग्नि बीमा योजना तथा कर्मचारी प्रतिकर बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी पालिसियां लीं।

(ग) उपरोक्त भागों (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में दिये गये आंकड़ों के आधार पर इस निगम द्वारा आपातकाल युद्ध जोखिम योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन-शुल्क की कितनी राशि का अपवंचन किया गया प्रतीत होता है; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) 1962-63, 1963-64 तथा 1964-65 में मैसर्स ओरियण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा इस्तेमाल किये गये कच्चे माल और तैयार किये गये माल के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बताया जाता है कि यह कम्पनी इमारती लकड़ी का काम करती है, जिस पर उत्पादन-शुल्क नहीं लगता। इसलिए, उत्पादन-शुल्क, की सरकार को अदायगी करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

(ख) यह कम्पनी आपातकाल जोखिम कारखाना बीमा योजना के अधीन हर तिमाही में बीस लाख रुपये से लेकर पच्चीस लाख रुपये तक का बीमा और आपातकाल जोखिम माल बीमा योजना के अधीन अलग अलग तिमाहियों में 8.20 लाख रुपये से लेकर दस लाख रुपये तक का बीमा करवाती है।

आपातकाल जोखिम माल और आपात काल जोखिम कारखाना बीमा योजनाओं के अधीन दी गयी अपनी दरख्वास्तों में कम्पनी ने बताया है कि उसने कारखानों के लिए लगभग 24 लाख रुपये और माल के लिए 6 लाख रुपये से 11 लाख रुपये के बीच का अग्नि-बीमा कराया है।

जहां तक कर्मचारी प्रतिकर बीमा योजना का सम्बन्ध है, कम्पनी के लिए यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि वह बीमे की राशि सरकार को बताए, क्योंकि यह बीमा स्वेच्छा से कराया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). भाग (क) में दिये गये उत्तर को देखते हुए, आपात जोखिम बीमा योजनाओं के अधीन उत्पादन-शुल्क वसूल करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता किन्तु यदि प्रश्न का संकेत आपात जोखिम योजनाओं के अधीन प्रीमियम न देने की ओर है, तो सही-सही रकम का अभी पता नहीं है और उसकी जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। यदि कभी प्रीमियम की चोरी का पता लगेगा, सम्बन्धित कानूनों के अधीन उस समय इस मामले में उचित कार्यवाही की जायगी।

Houses for Life Insurance Corporation Employees

2795. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation for building houses for its employees during the current year;

(b) if so, the number of houses to be constructed during 1966;

(c) whether house building loans have also been given to the employees; and

(d) if so, the total amount sanctioned for 1966?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 55 (approximately).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 16,28 lakhs between 1-1-1966 and 31-8-1966.

Texmaco

2796. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether searches took place in the office premises of M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Calcutta in 1965;

(b) if so, whether the houses of the Directors of the concern were also searched; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Based on information, the Enforcement Directorate searched the office premises of M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Calcutta between 20th and 22nd September, 1965.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Considering the nature of the information, this was not considered necessary by the Enforcement Directorate.

Construction of Jetties and Harbours in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

2797. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of jetties and harbour and allied marine works in Andaman and Nicobar was taken over from the Andaman Public Works Department by the Army and major portion by the Principal Engineer, Marine; and

(b) if so, the justification of maintaining the original number of eight Divisions in Public Works Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Naval authorities have undertaken to construct a deep water wharf. The Principal Engineer (Marine) has undertaken construction of Jetties at Noncowrie, Mayabunder and Areal Bay. The Andamans P.W.D. continues to carry out some other works like a jetty at Mus, desilting of approach channel to dry dock and pitching to dry dock.

(b) There are at present seven Divisions in the Andamans P.W.D. Continuance of P.W.D. Divisions is justified on the basis of the value of works executed according to the prescribed yardstick.

Tenders called for by Andaman P. W. D.

2798. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contractors employesd by Andaman Public Works Department and the total value of works executed by them during the last 3 years against the total sanctioned amount;

(b) the number of cases under arbitration;

(c) the number of contractors whose payments are overdue; and

(d) the reasons for withholding their payment or not paying them in time?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) (i) The total number of contractors employed by the Andamans P.W.D. during the last 3 years is 29.

(ii) The total value of the works executed by them during the last 3 years is Rs. 12,90,740|-.

(iii) The total sanctioned amount for the same period is Rs. 4,17,65,320|-.

(b) Three cases, in one of which the award has been given.

(c) One.

(d) Supply of Katcha boulders by the contractor and his failure to stack the materials properly.

Excess over Estimates of Works Executed by Andaman P.W.D.

2799. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman Public Works Department never completes work according to the originally sanctioned estimates but on second and third revised estimates which raises the expenses many times more than the cost originally estimated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of works which exceeded the originally estimated cost and subsequent estimates separately during the last two years;

(d) the action taken against the officers responsible; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (e). The question is of a general nature. If information is desired in regard to some specific works covering a specific period, an effort will be made to collect the information.

Watches Seized in Bombay

2800. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 481 on the 28th July, 1966 regarding watches seized in Bombay and state:

(a) whether the investigation have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of adjudication proceedings, watches valued at Rs. 57,000 have been confiscated absolutely. No personal penalties have been imposed. In respect of the remaining watches valued at Rs. 27,000 show cause memos have been issued to the persons concerned.

Power Quota for Agriculture in States

2801. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any quota fixed for the supply of power for agricultural purposes in the various States;

(b) if not, whether such an arrangement is contemplated by Government; and

(c) the present arrangements for the supply of power to the agriculturists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). No. Generally speaking shortage of power has not been a bottleneck in giving connections for agricultural purposes.

(c) Service connections to the agriculturists are given in the different States provided suitable transmission lines are available in the vicinity and the connection justifies the financial standards laid down for the purpose by the particular State. However, all the States have been requested to liberalise the terms and conditions for such connections on the basis of the recommendations made in the Conference of the Chairman of State Electricity Boards held in November, 1965.

Damodar Valley Corporation

2802. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation had appointed two special Committees to study the working and staffing pattern of its different Departments;

(b) whether these Committees have completed their work and submitted their reports;

(c) if so, the main recommendations made by these committees to improve the efficiency and economy of the Corporation; and

(d) whether these have been accepted by the Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The Committee set up by the DVC to study the staffing pattern and working of their Electricity Department has completed its work and its report is in the process of drafting.

The other Committee set up for similar purposes in respect of the Departments, other than the Electricity Department, has submitted its report on five Departments. The main recommendations contained in the report are indicated below:—

(i) Reduction of strength of personnel.

(ii) Delegation of enhanced powers to the executive officers with a view to minimising references to the headquarters office.

(iii) Simplification and streamlining of office procedure to eliminate duplication of work e.g. introduction of single file system, minimising of handling of files at different levels etc.

(iv) Establishment of a unit for Organisation and Method Study.

(v) Introduction of incentive measures for meritorious work.

(vi) Training of Staff.

(vii) Periodical inspection of offices by the heads of departments and offices.

(viii) Decentralisation of work as far as possible.

Its examination of the remaining Departments is in progress. Pending finalization of the report on the other Departments, the Corporation have accepted the recommendations of the Committee on the five departments and have issued orders in respect of the following:—

(1) freezing initial direct recruitment to regular non-technical posts;

(2) stoppage of further recruitment of work-charged personnel;

(3) 10 per cent cut in Corporation's budget provision relating to overtime allowance, travelling allowance and contingent expenditure; and

(4) Curtailment of expenditure on vehicles.

Shortage of Water in D.V.C.

2803. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hydro-electric plants had to be shut down due to shortage of water in the Damodar Valley Corporation reservoirs;

(b) if so, the period for which they had to be closed down;

(c) whether these have now started functioning; and

(d) whether this had any effect on the electric supply to the States and whether any alternate arrangements were made to make up the shortage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Due to shortage of water in the DVC reservoirs, out of three hydro-electric power stations, Panchet Hill Station and Tilaiya Station have already been closed. Maithon hydro-electric station is now closed and will run for peaking purposes only next month.

(b) and (c): The hydro-electric stations will remain closed throughout the dry weather period and will start functioning when the reservoir gets replenished after the onset of monsoon. Mainthon hydro-electric station will, however, run for 2/3 months from December, 1966.

(d) No. Even in normal times the hydel stations are mainly used for peaking purposes. With the reduction in hydel generation the thermal sets will have to take the extra load. As the DVC system is inter-connected with several other systems it can obtain assistance from them, should the situation demand it. With the commissioning of the new 140 MW thermal unit of the DVC at Durgapur shortly, it will be possible not only to meet DVC's own requirement but also to supply power to the adjoining systems to meet shortages, if any, for some time.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियां

2804. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की अनधिकृत बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों ने हाल में सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि उन के द्वारा निर्मित मकानों को नियमित किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि 1 सितम्बर, 1962 से पूर्व अर्थात् दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान के लागू होने की तारीख से पूर्व अनधिकृत निर्माण को नियमतीकरण के लिए विचार किया जा सकता है, यदि वे अपने क्षेत्र के अनुमोदित ले-आउट प्लानों में ठीक बैठ जायें तथा हरा रखने अथवा सड़कों और सामुदायिक सुविधाओं के लिए निर्धारित भूमि पर स्थित न हों । इस श्रेणी के अनधिकृत निर्माण जो कि नियमित नहीं किये जा सकते, गिरा दिये जायेंगे तथा उनके स्वामियों को उनकी भूमि का मुआवजा दिया जायेगा तथा आस-पास के क्षेत्र में ही उन्हें वैकल्पिक स्थान दिया जायेगा । इस प्रयोजन के लिए, सभी

अनधिकृत निर्माणों/बस्तियों का सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा तथा उसके बाद उनके नियमतीकरण/विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार किया जायेगा ।

Labour Camps and Markets for Vendors in Delhi

2805. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of drawing up a comprehensive plan to build labour camps for workers and small markets in different areas where vendors can be given shops at modest rent, has been considered by Government;

(b) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation have sought the help of Government for planned rehabilitation of such people and squatters; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). A proposal to provide shelters to persons, who squatted on Government and public lands in Delhi after the 31st July, 1960, in barrack type community sheds on the periphery of the urban area of Delhi is under consideration. If the proposal is accepted, the sheds will be put up by the Muncipal Corporation of Delhi and the necessary financial assistance will be provided by Government.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have proposals to construct stalls and markets in different areas for the rehabilitation of licensed *rehriwals* and vendors on road berms. The New Delhi Municipal Committee's request for allotment of land for construction of shops/markets is under consideration.

Trisuli Hydel Project in Nepal

2806. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trisuli Hydel Project in Nepal, which is being executed by India as a part of the Aid Programme, is nearing completion and one of the three units of generators has been commissioned;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the total estimated cost of the project and the foreign exchange component of the cost?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) All the three generating units under Stage I of the Trisuli Hydel Project have been commissioned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The revised estimated cost of the project is of the order of Rs. 12.87 crores. The foreign exchange component is about £ 1,057,500.

Aid from Abroad Spent on Agriculture

2807. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign aid, loans and grants, received by India during the Third Plan period;

(b) the amount and percentage of the total amount received to that spent on the development of agriculture; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the amount spent on agriculture, is less than one per cent. of the total foreign aid received during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The total amount of foreign aid (loans and grants) received during the Third Plan period was Rs. 2438 crores. The amount allocated for development of agriculture (*viz.* foreign exchange for import of fertilizers, establishment of irrigation facilities, manufacture of fertilizers, agricultural tractors, tillers, etc., but excluding rural electrification, transport etc.) was Rs. 194 crores which is approximately eight per cent of the total aid. In addition to the aid resources, foreign exchange allocations were made during the Third Plan for development of agriculture of the order of Rs. 120 crores from other resources.

(c) No, sir.

Board for Rural Water Supply Scheme

2868. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to appoint a special machinery like the Rural Water Supply Board to ensure successful implementation of the Rural Water Supply Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b): The execution of water supply schemes is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, with a view to expediting action in this regard, the Government of India had constituted a Drinking Water Board in April, 1963. Its present constitution and the terms of reference are as follow:—

Constitution

1.	Shri D. P. Karmarkar, M.P.	Chairman
2.	Shri R. R. Morarka, M.P.	Member
3.	Shri Gian Prakash, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning.	Member
6.	Shri N. V. Modak, Consulting Public Health Engineer, Bombay.	Member
5.	Shri M. P. Dube, M.L.A., Madhya Pradesh.	Member
4.	Shri S. Rajagopalan, Deputy Director General (PHE) Directorate General of Health Services.	Member-Secretary

Terms of Reference

1. To discuss with the State Governments the measures for processing their rural water supply schemes with a view to overcoming difficulties of procedure and administrative handicaps and to suggest appropriate machinery for their implementation;

2. to provide liaison between the State Governments and the Central Government with regard to the implementation of the rural water supply schemes;

3. to advise the Central Government regarding action to be taken by them;

4. to do all such things as may be possible and necessary to assist the expeditious implementation of rural water supply schemes especially in the scarcity and difficult areas.

Asian Development Bank

2809. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries who have so far ratified the agreement for the setting up of the Asian Development Bank; and

(b) how many more are yet to sign the instrument of ratification before the proposed bank can come into existence?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Out of 31 countries which were signatories to the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, 30 countries ratified the Agreement within the prescribed date *viz.* 30th September, 1966.

(b) None. The Bank has already come into existence.

Change of Fiscal Year

2810. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to change the country's fiscal year;

(b) if so, the reasons for which this change is sought to be made; and

(c) the time by which Government are likely to come to a final decision in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Government of India have considered this matter on a number of occasions and come to the conclusion that there would be no great advantage in making a change in the present fiscal year.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Birthday Purse to the Former Chief Minister of U.P.

2811. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have started an enquiry into the sources of income of the donors who contributed to the purse presented to Shri C. B. Gupta, former Chief Minister of U.P. on his 65th birthday;

(b) whether Government have decided to levy Income-tax on the purse;

(c) whether Shri C. B. Gupta has raised any objection to this decision;

(d) if so, on what grounds; and

(e) the final decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) A list of the donours has been called for from the Samiti which presented the purse to Shri C. B. Gupta. Necessary enquiry into the source of the donations will be made by the Income-tax Officers concerned at the time of the assessments of the donors.

(b) The question whether the amount received by Shri C. B. Gupta is taxable or not has to be decided by the Income-tax Officer, who is the statutory authority empowered to deal with cases of assessment. As the amount was received by Shri C. B. Gupta during the financial year 1966-67, it would fall to be assessed to income-tax, if at all, in the assessment year 1967-68, i.e. on or after the 1st April, 1967.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Relief to Pensioners

2812. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a memorandum from the Pensioners' Association;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint any Committee to examine the question of revision of the Pensioners' Act of 1871 and Pension Commutation Rules to bring them in line with the present day requirements; and

(c) the steps if any, devised to give immediate relief to the pensioners, specially those who receive pensions not exceeding Rs. 300 per month?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Government have been receiving representations from certain Pensioners' Associations for the grant of relief to pensioners.

(b) No, Sir. The amount of pension admissible in a case is calculated under the relevant Pension Rules, and not under the provisions of the Pensions Act, 1871. This Act, in fact, contains *inter alia* some salutary provisions for the pensioners like freedom from attachment of their pensions. No revision of the Act is at present contemplated. Commutation of pension is optional and the existing rules do not call for any revision.

(c) *Ad hoc* relief to pensioners has been given from time to time, the last occasion on which an increase was given being in October, 1963. The aforesaid increase covers personnel in receipt of pension upto Rs. 200 p.m.

Land in Delhi for L.I.C.

2813. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are of the view that organisations like the Life Insurance Corporation should construct and make available suitable accommodation to the public sector undertakings;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large plot of land in New Delhi has been made available to the Life Insurance Corporation but no construction has yet been undertaken;

(c) whether Government have sought information from the L.I.C. as to how it wanted to utilise the land; and

(d) if so, the reply thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A plot of land measuring 3.485 acres lying between the Janpath and Parliamnet Street has been leased out to the Life Insurance Corporation. The possession of this site was handed over to the Corporation in December 1962. The Corporation prepared building plants and submitted them to the Delhi Development Authority, but the latter could not give celarance as the zonal development plan of the area was under consideration. Now, the zonal plan has been finalised and approved by the Government and the Corporation has been advised to prepare their building plans in accordance with the zonal plan and to submit them to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for sanction. This matter was finalised on the 5th of November, 1966 after my discussion with the Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation.

Layout Plan of New Colonies in Delhi

2814. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 571 on the 28th July, 1966 regarding the layout plans of new colonies around Delhi and state:

(a) whether the zonal development plans have since been finalised by the Delhi Development Authority and approved by Government; and

(b) the names of the unapproved colonies which are likely to be approved during the next six months?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Out of fifty zonal development plans so far published by the Delhi Development Authority for inviting public objections/ suggestions, 11 zonal development plans have since been approved by the Government. The remaining zonal plans are in the process of finalisation.

(b) The Government had appointed a Committee in September, 1966 to examine the problem of various unauthorised colonies in Delhi. This Committee has submitted its interim report and have suggested, *inter-alia* that such unauthorised constructions/ colonies as had come up before the 1st September, 1962 (i.e the date when the Master Plan of Delhi came into force) and where construction of substantial nature exists, may be considered for regularisation if they conform to the land use shown in the Plan and can be fitted into the approved layout plan of the areas. It is too early to indicate the names of those unapproved colonies which may be considered for regularisation during the next six months.

Complaints against Officers of Government Press, Aligarh

2815. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 506 on the 28th July, 1966 regarding complaints against officers of Government Press, Aligarh and state:

(a) whether investigations have since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the investigations are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The investigations are nearing completion.

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

2816. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that she said at the All-India Conference of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers held in Calcutta on the 17th September, 1966 that the manufacturers should concentrate in the manufacture of those items which were most essential and which could be manufactured with the least expenditure in the way of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, Government's initiative in the matter and assistance so far proposed to be given to the manufacturers in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) To achieve the purpose set forth, Government's efforts have been directed in two directions, namely, (a) to screen the raw materials required by manufacturers and to allow import of only such raw materials as are necessary for the processing of essential drugs and (b) to seek the co-operation of the medical profession so as to ensure that only essential and relatively inexpensive drugs are prescribed. The following are the details of the measures taken in this regard.

Government have, as far as possible, been recommending raw-materials for the manufacture of only those drugs which are considered essential. The State Drugs Control authorities were advised to weed out non-essential drugs and also such drugs whose therapeutic efficacy was in doubt.

The National Formulary, a revised edition of which has recently been brought out, has been recommended to the medical profession, medical colleges, etc. for adoption. The National Formulary offers an effective

range of drugs, and since hospitals and medical institutions would prefer to adopt the Formulary for their prescribing needs, most of the manufacturers will be inclined to market them.

Government have also appointed a Committee of experts to draw up a list of essential drugs. The object in constituting this Committee is to review the wide range of drugs which are available for treatment of the same range of diseases or conditions and to recommend to medical practitioners drugs which would be effective and at the same time comparatively inexpensive in respect of the cost of treatment. The Committee will sift those drugs which are therapeutically useful and adequate from those which are relatively non-essential but which may have acquired popularity on account of long usage and propaganda.

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गंडक परियोजना को अपने अधीन लिया जाना

2817. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री रू० ना० तिवारी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंडक परियोजना के कार्य को अपने नियन्त्रण में लेने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है तथा केन्द्र द्वारा निर्माण कार्य किस तारीख से आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत में आयकर-दाता

2818. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में इस समय ऐसे कितने आयकर-दाता हैं जिनकी वार्षिक आय एक लाख रुपये अथवा इससे अधिक है ; और

(ख) इन में से कितने व्यक्ति अवयस्क हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) 30-9-66 को एक लाख रुपये या उससे अधिक की वार्षिक आय वाले आयकर-दाताओं की संख्या 12,754 थी।

(ख) 111।

अधिकारियों को दिये गये भत्ते

2819. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के महंगाई भत्ते, नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते तथा यात्रा भत्ते पर कुल कितना खर्च आया;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में आशुलिपिकों (स्टेनोग्राफरों) को कितना समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया; और

(ग) वर्ष 1966-67 के आय-व्ययक में इन दो वर्गों के लिए कितनी धनराशि की अलग-अलग व्यवस्था की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक

2820. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन अब तक कितने कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक स्थापित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) इन एककों में प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) वित्त मन्त्रालय में केवल एक कर्मचारी-निरीक्षण एकक स्थापित किया गया है । इस एकक में इस समय 13 दल हैं जो सरकारी कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या निर्धारित करने तथा कार्य का मापदण्ड बनाने में लगी हुई हैं ।

(ख) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक की श्रेणीवार संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

	स्वीकृत संख्या	कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या
श्रेणी i	19	14
श्रेणी ii	32	29
श्रेणी iii	32	23
श्रेणी iv	9	7
जोड़	92	73

Conveyance Advance to Government Employees

2821. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to raise the limit of advance for the purchase of motor cars/scooters from 9 months pay to 12 months pay in the case of Central Government employees in view of rise in cost thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The advance admissible for the purchase of motor car is limited to 12 months' pay (15 months' pay in respect of employees drawing pay less than Rs. 1,000/- per mensem) or Rs. 12,000/- or the anticipated cost of the car, whichever is the least. In the case of a scooter, the limit is Rs. 2,750/- or 9 months' pay or the anticipated price of the vehicle, whichever is the least. There is no proposal to raise these limits.

(b) The existing limits are considered adequate as the Government servants are expected to meet a small part of the cost of a new vehicle from their own resources.

रेडियो सेटों का चोरी छिपे ले जाया जाना

2823. **श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में में मऊ निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के एक कांग्रेसी विधायक की कार में से इन्दौर में पांच रेडियो सेट पकड़े गये थे, जैसा कि 2 सितम्बर, 1966 के 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये रेडियो सेट बिना सीमा शुल्क दिये चोरी छिपे लाये जा रहे थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) महू के एक कांग्रेसी विधायक श्री आर० सी० जाल के पुत्र श्री बाबूभाई की कार से पांच रेडियो सेट पकड़े गये थे ।

(ख) ये इसलिए पकड़े गये थे कि चुंगी (आवट्राय) की चोरी की जा रही थी; केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की चोरी का सवाल इसमें नहीं आता है ।

(ग) इन्दौर के नगर पालिका निगम के राजस्व अफसर द्वारा आवश्यक पूछताछ कर ली जाने के बाद, चुंगी और जुर्माने की

रकम अदा कर देने पर ये सेट छोड़ दिये गये। इन्दौर में जवाहर मार्ग के भी टी० हुसैन बाबू सेठ ने ये सेट खरीदे थे और उसी ने यह रकम अदा की।

Electronic Computors in L.I.C.

2824. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic computors proposed to be put in use by the Life Insurance Corporation of India this year and in the next three years,

(b) the Offices where these Computors are proposed to be used; and

(c) the cost of the Computors and the foreign exchange involved therein?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). A computer has already been installed at Bombay. Another is proposed to be installed at Calcutta. At present, the L.I.C. has no proposal under consideration for any other computer apart from these two, and it is not possible to say whether any other computer will be installed during the next three or four years.

(c) The purchase price of the IBM computer installed at Bombay was Rs. 42 lakhs (excluding importation charges and sales tax). This amount has already been paid in India. For the ICT computer to be installed in the Calcutta office the present purchase agreement is for Rs. 40 lakhs, subject to the proviso that "the prices will be increased or decreased" if there is any change in the Standard ICT Scales "between the date of contract and delivery. "The L.I.C. has not, however, accepted any liability to make payment in foreign exchange.

Maternity Child Welfare and Family Planning Centres

2825. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the average population for different States by the end of Third Plan that one maternity and child welfare centre serves in the rural area;

(b) the number of Family Planning Centres in different States; and

(c) the steps taken to plan the personnel and man Family Planning Centres in the rural areas?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7477/66].

(c) The staff mentioned in the enclosed statement (Appendix 'C') has been sanctioned for the Rural Family Planning Organisation.

The State Governments reported some difficulty regarding the recruitment of doctors and extension educators.

There is a general shortage of doctors and therefore some of the posts of Assistant Surgeons Grade I are vacant. Steps are however, being taken to increase the mobility of available doctors by establishing mobile units at the district level. Stipends are also being provided by the Central Government to medical students so that after graduation the services of the stipendiaries will be available in the Family Planning Programme.

The qualifications for the post of Block Extension Educator have also been relaxed.

The Lady Health Visitors and A. N. Ms. are being trained to work in the programme.

Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao's visit to U.K.

2826. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 590 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission has since submitted his report on the technical education and practical experience in Industry after returning from U.K.;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The report has not yet been submitted as it is under preparation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mosquitoes and Insects found in a D.M.S. Milk Bottle

2827. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mosquitoes and insects were found in a milk bottle supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme at Srinivaspuri, New Delhi during the last month;

(b) whether any investigations have been made into the matters; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The bottle of milk was carefully examined in the Quality Control Laboratory of the Scheme and was found to contain pupae of insects. It appears that when the empty milk bottle was returned to a milk depot of the Scheme, the bottle was not washed by the customer concerned. Such left over milk attracts flies which transfer eggs of various insects to these bottles. In case the bottles are not immediately returned to the Dairy, milk in these is likely to get dried, while the eggs in the meantime reach a further stage of growth. The Scheme has an automatic washing machine with elaborate arrangements for thorough washing of the bottles. Milk bottles with dried milk, however, may not satisfactorily be handled by these washing machines in all cases, and the normal practice is for these bottles to be attended to separately and given a manual washing. Unfortunately, in the case in question the bottle seems to have escaped notice and manual washing, and was filled with milk in the normal course after washing in the bottle washer.

Instructions have been issued to ensure greater care to see that soiled bottles are washed manually before putting them into the washing machine.

The Depot Managers have also been instructed not to accept any un washed bottles on return.

Raids by Income-Tax Officers in U.P.

2828. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1282 on the 4th August, 1966 regarding Raids by the Income-tax Officers in Uttar Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The delay is due to the fact that the investigations involve verification of voluminous books relating to several branches. Every effort is being made to complete the investigations as early as possible.

Reclamation of Dry Lands in Madras

2829. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the Members of the Planning Commission had discussion with the Chief Minister of Madras State at Madras regarding the possibilities of reclaiming dry lands in Madras State recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussion and with what results?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). No Member of the Planning Commission had any discussions with the Chief Minister of Madras on the subject of reclaiming dry lands in Madras. Member, in charge of Agriculture however, apprised himself of the problem of drought areas in the State in the context of the Tirupathi Conference of the Chief Ministers of Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Central Advisory Committee on Land Reforms

2830. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Central Advisory Committee on Land Reforms; and

(b) if so, its composition and functions?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes.

(b) There were two advisory committees, one for reviewing the progress of land reforms periodically, suggesting further steps in this field and advising on such specific issues as might be referred to it from time to time and another for advising on problems and programmes concerning settlement of landless workers on land and taking a comprehensive view of problems of agricultural labour and of the measures needed in their interest. As the two subjects are closely related, the two committees have been reorganised into one.

The composition of the reorganised committee is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7478/66].

Paper Factories

2831. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1301 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the United Nations Pulp and Paper Expert has submitted his report regarding setting up of paper factories in the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) where the paper factories are likely to be located?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The U.N. Pulp and Paper Expert has recently submitted his report to the U.N. authorities. The report has not so far been released by them.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fourth Five Year Plan

2832. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state the time by which the Fourth Five Year Plan will be finalised?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): The Planning Commission expects to finalise the draft of the Final Report by the middle of January, 1967.

Aid to Orissa

2833. Shri Ramachandra Mallick:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount required by Government of Orissa during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the details thereof, and

(c) the total amount of aid and Central assistance proposed to be given to the Government of Orissa during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). Against Rs. 305.8 crores indicated in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan of Orissa, an amount of Rs. 300 crores has been agreed to, after discussions. Central Assistance for the Fourth Plan of Orissa is tentatively proposed at Rs. 150 crores. A statement indicating the details of Outlays, is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7488/66].

Flood Control in Assam

2834. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request of the Assam Government for meeting the gap of Rs. 318 lakhs for flood control in the annual plan for this year; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). As against the Plan provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for 1966-67, the Assam Government have now intimated their requirements as Rs. 402 lakhs for their continuing flood control schemes. The request for additional allocation of funds is under consideration.

Fertility Control

2835. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investigation on fertility control with chemical agents or immunological methods have been undertaken by the Central Family Planning Institute recently; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mechanised Boat carrying smuggled Textiles at Kankesantural in Ceylon

2836. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a mechanised boat carrying 17 bundles of textiles worth about Rs. 2,50,000 suspected to have been smuggled into Ceylon from India was seized by the Police at Kankesantural in North Ceylon on the 28th October, 1966; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) It is reported that on 28th October, 1966 the police officers in Ceylon seized a mechanised boat owned by a Ceylonese naional at Valvettitural in Ceylon and recovered 17 bales of goods including textiles.

(b) The concerned customs authorities have been asked to enquire if the seized goods were smuggled out of India.

Equipment for Ramgundam Thermal Plant

2837. Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Ramapathi Rao:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment intended for Ramgundam Thermal Plant impounded by Pakistan has since been released by them; and

(b) if so, whether this equipment will be utilised at Ramgundam or shifted to some other place?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The equipment has been utilised at Ramgundam Thermal Station.

Pilot Project for Child Welfare

2838. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, the Netherlands Government has set up a Dutch Foundation of Child Welfare in India to launch an integrated pilot project for Child Welfare; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

International Village for Children at Badarpur

2839. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council for Child Welfare has received the first instalment of $120,000 from the SOS International Kinderoff of Austria towards the setting up of the International Village for Children in Badarpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

New Five Paise Coins

2840. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce new Five Paise coins in light alloy; and

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. The new Five Paise coin will be in aluminium-magnesium alloy.

(b) It is proposed to issue the new coin from 1967. The main consideration for issuing this new coin in aluminium-magnesium alloy is to save foreign exchange and obtain economies by avoiding the use of copper and nickel, which constitute the alloy in the Five Paise coin at present in circulation.

Educational Facilities to Tribal People

2841. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal people in the majority of Tribal Development Blocks do not have a minimum of educational development, even after the Third Five Year Plans and there is serious paucity of educated tribal personnel even for supervisory and junior field staff in Tribal Development blocks;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Bihar specially, there is an increasing demand for more schools including High Schools and Technical Schools in the interior forest and rural areas;

(c) whether it is also a fact that according to the present instructions and regulations of the Department, large funds usually surrendered for

non-expenditure on other heads like co-operation and communications are not permitted to be spent on educational needs of the tribal people; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to allocate 50 per cent on education and 50 per cent on agriculture out of the total Tribal Developments block allocation during the Fourth Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) The question does not arise.

चीन और पाकिस्तान को फैजाबाद से भारतीय सामान का चोरी छिपे ले जाया जाना

2842. श्री शिंकरे :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री गुलशन :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फैजाबाद से अनाज, टीन की चादरें तथा अन्य वस्तुएं चोरी छिपे चीन और पाकिस्तान ले जाई जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस के पास भी इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें आई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जनवरी 1966 से लेकर अक्तूबर, 1966 तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई तथा कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) फैजाबाद से चीन तथा पाकिस्तान में चोरी छिपे माल ले जाने का कोई मामला सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं है ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पुलिस के पास दर्ज कराई गई किसी भी शिकायत का सरकार को पता नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठते हैं ।

Reservation of Officers in C.W.P.C.

2843. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many officers in the Central Water and Power Commission are being reverted on account of economy drive;

(b) whether a list of thirteen extra Assistant Directors was published ordering their reversion;

(c) the reasons for quashing this list and extending it with the addition of certain new names;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a number of deputationists from various States are being retained for years even after the expiry of their deputation period;

(e) whether the deputationists cost much more than the Officers of the C.W.P.C.; and

(f) if so, the total savings effected by their reversions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). Yes. Initially thirteen and later two more temporary posts of Extra Assistant Directors in the Central Water and Power Commission (Water Wing) were discontinued from 1st October, 1966 on grounds of economy. Fifteen officers, who had been promoted against the above posts as an *ad hoc* arrangement, were consequently reverted.

(d) There are no deputationists in the grade of Extra Assistant Director in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(e) Certain percentage of Class I engineering posts in the grades of Assistant Director, Deputy Director, Director and Chief Engineer in the Central Water and Power Commission is filled by obtaining the services of officers of various States Governments|State Electricity Boards, on deputation, for specified periods, in accordance with the Service Rules. In order to attract suitable officers from State Governments|State Electricity Boards for service under the Central Water and Power Commission, the deputationists are allowed certain additional emoluments as admissible under the rules.

(f) Does not arise in view of (d) and (e) above.

State Bank of India Supervisory Staff

2844. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India supervisory staff get no casual leave;

(b) how much earned leave they get;

(c) whether they are forced to work on Sundays and holidays without compensation;

(d) whether their dearness allowance has remained stagnant for the last 15 years;

(e) whether the rate of bonus paid to them is at lower rate as compared to other staff; and

(f) whether Government propose to settle these matters through bi-partite discussions with the Supervisory Staff Association?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Bank's Service Rules do not provide for any casual leave, but leave at short notice is given, whenever feasible.

(b) One day for every eleven days of duty.

(c) Occasionally they may have to work on Sundays or other holidays to deal with urgent wok but on such occasions they are granted compensatory holidays in the following week.

(d) Though the rate of dearness allowance expressed as a percentage of pay (30%) has remained tationery since April, 1951 the actual amount paid has increased from time to time with every upward revision of the scales of pay. The last such revision took place in August, 1965.

(e) Under the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the supervisory staff are also being paid bonus at the prescribed rates, though they were not being paid such bonus immediately before the coming into force of the Act. The workmen staff are, however, paid an additional ad-hoc bonus whenever the amount of bonus, as determined under the provisions of the Act, falls short of two months' substantive pay in order to maintain the rate at which bonus was being paid to them prior to the coming into force of the Act.

(f) Bi-partite talks are already taking place between the management and the representatives of the supervisory staff in regard to the latter's demands. Government do not consider it necessary to intervene in the matter.

Employee's Union

2845. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital Employees' Union, New Delhi had given a notice for strike in the last month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that settlement on a breach between the Union and the administration of Lady

Hardinge Hospital was arrived at on the 31st May, 1961; and

(d) if so, how far the spirit of that settlement was carried out and what is the present position in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes; but later they withdrew the notice.

(b) The reasons for serving the Notice was alleged failure on the part of the Management to meet the demands of the Union.

(c) Yes.

(d) So far as the Government are aware, there has been no failure on the part of the Management in the implementation of the settlement arrived at between the Union and the Management. It was, *inter alia*, decided that an Officer would review the cases of dismissed/discharged employees. Accordingly, a review was conducted by the Commissioner of Departmental Enquiries in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Reviewing Officer's report went against the Union. Subsequently, the Chief Labour Commissioner, Delhi referred the dispute to the Labour Tribunal for adjudication. The Tribunal gave its award in 1964. The Tribunal, *inter alia*, upheld the findings of the Reviewing Officer so far as dismissal/discharge of the employees was concerned. However the Tribunal found fault with the procedure followed by the Reviewing Officer. The award of the Tribunal has been fully implemented by the Management.

Necessary steps have already been taken to carry out a fresh review removing the procedural defect pointed out by the Tribunal.

Appraisers and Examiners of Customs Department

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2846. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

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(a) whether the pay and status of Principal Appraisers, Appraisers and Examiners of the Customs Department have been upgraded in the light of the recommendations of Customs Reorganisation Committee, the Second Pay Commission and the Santhanam Committee;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Customs Re-organisation Committee had suggested that there should be parity between the above mentioned cadres and Assistant Collector (Central Excise Class II and Deputy Superintendent Central Excise, non-gazetted);

(d) if so, the reasons for discrimination between the pay and status of these cadres of the Central Excise and those of cadres referred to in part (a) of the question; and

(e) the steps being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The Customs Reorganisation Committee recommended upgradation of the posts of Principal Appraisers, Class II to Class I. The matter is under consideration.

The Second Pay Commission did not make any recommendation about the status and rank in respect of any of the posts in the Appraising Department of the Custom Houses. Their recommendations about revision of scales of pay of various posts in the Appraising Department have already been implemented.

The Santhanam Committee made a general recommendation for higher status, rank and better pay to the Appraisers. This is still under consideration.

None of these Committees has made any recommendations regarding the status and rank of the Examiners.

(c) to (e). The Customs Reorganisation Committee did not make any recommendation about maintenance.

of parity in the matter of status, rank and pay between the Officers of the Customs Appraising Department and the officer of the Central Excise Department. The Committee only recommended that the Principal Appraisers should be given status and pay of Class I Officers and this is under consideration.

Kerala State Electricity Board

3047. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work-charged employees of the Kerala State Electricity Board have submitted a memorandum to the Board;

(b) if so, what are the main demands in that memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of the Board and Government to the demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demands are:—

(1) Permanency of Work-Charged Establishment;

(2) finalisation of seniority; and

(3) grant of allowance on various counts.

(c) The Kerala State Electricity Board, however, has decided to abolish the Work-Establishment and to absorb the staff in regular establishment. The other demands will be discussed by the Board with the Union of the Workers for reaching settlement.

Credit Facilities for Industries in Assam

2848. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 212 on the 10th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an account about the lack of credit facilities for Assam industries published in the Assam Tribune of the 5th August, 1966 and the editorial in the same paper of the 8th August, 1966;

(b) if so, the special directions issued to the concerned authorities in Assam; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make credit facilities necessary for industrial growth available?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It does not appear that industries in Assam are suffering for want of adequate credit facilities, necessitating any special action by Government in that regard. As a matter of fact the State Bank's advances to small scale industries have increased substantially between September 1964 and September 1966. The article seems to be based on some misapprehension.

Installation of Geysers in Western Court Hostel, New Delhi

2849. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for installation of geysers in Western Court Hostel, New Delhi was recently referred to him by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposal was turned down; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been agreed to.

(c) In view of the reply to part (b), this does not arise.

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के सहायक

2850. श्री प० ला० बारुशाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिंकरे :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के उन सहायकों को भी, जो केवल अंग्रेजी का काम करते हैं, समय समय पर सहायक अनुवादक के रूप में काम करने को कहा जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). सहायक अनुवादकों का जो उल्लेख किया गया है वह समझ में नहीं आता। बजट के काम के दिनों में कुछ सहायक, जो सामान्यतः अंग्रेजी में काम करते हैं, बजट-पत्रों का हिन्दी संस्करण तैयार करने में सहायता देने के लिए हिन्दी सहायकों के रूप में नियुक्त कर दिये जाते हैं। उनकी नियुक्तियां विभागीय परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती हैं, जो हिन्दी के काम के लिए उनकी योग्यता की जांच करने के लिए ली जाती हैं।

कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में काम काज

2851. श्री प० ला० बारुशाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिंकरे :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1961 में आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के हिन्दी अनुभाग में कितने विभागों का कार्य किया जा रहा था ;

(ख) हिन्दी अनुभाग द्वारा अब कितने विभागों का काम किया जा रहा है और उसके कारण काम कितना बढ़ गया है ; और

(ग) क्या बढ़ा हुआ काम पूरा करने के लिए हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : अर्थ विभाग के हिन्दी अनुभाग में 1961 में तीन विभागों अर्थात अर्थ विभाग, व्यय विभाग और राजस्व विभाग से सम्बन्ध काम किया जाता था।

(ख) अर्थ विभाग के हिन्दी अनुभाग में अब दो विभागों अर्थात अर्थ विभाग और समन्वय विभाग से सम्बद्ध काम किया जाता है। अब जितने विभागों का काम किया जा रहा है उनकी संख्या यद्यपि 1961 की तुलना में कम है, तो भी काम का परिमाण लगभग दुगुना हो गया है। इस का कारण बहुत हद तक संसद संबंधी तथा बजट पत्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि है जिनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

(ग) चूंकि अर्थ विभाग के हिन्दी अनुभाग में आने वाले काम पर मौसमी प्रभाव बहुत पड़ता है—बजट के दिनों में काम का परिमाण वर्ष के बाकी भाग की तुलना में बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है—इसलिए इसे निपटाने के लिए काम की अधिकता के दिनों में अतिरिक्त अस्थायी पदों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। बढ़े हुए काम को निपटाने के लिए इस प्रकार के अस्थायी पदों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गयी है। जहां तक नियमित कर्मचारियों की संख्या का संबंध है, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन निरीक्षण संबंधी पदक्रमों (सुपरवाइजरी ग्रेड) को कुछ और सुदृढ़ कर दिया गया है। कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण इससे पहले 1965 में कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा किया गया था और आगे भी, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर, समय-समय पर जांच की जाती रहेगी।

कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक के कार्य

2852. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिंकरे :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पदों को वर्गोन्नत करने का काम कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक की जांच के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है ;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक की सिफारिशों के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने पदों को वर्गोन्नत किया गया; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में इसके कारण वार्षिक व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई तथा दक्षता पर इस का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) पदों को वर्गोन्नत करने का काम वैसे तो कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक के कार्यों के क्षेत्राधिकार में नहीं आता है । कार्यभार की वास्तविक मात्रा और किस्म का यथार्थ अनुमान लगाने के बाद एकक विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता की समीक्षा करता है । एकक के निष्कर्षों से कुछ पदों की समाप्ति, कुछ पदों की वर्गोन्नति तथा कुछ अन्य पदों की वर्गावनति भी हो सकती है । कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक के अध्ययनों के कारण कुल मिला कर खर्च में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, बचत ही हुई है ।

कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक

2853. **श्री शिंकरे :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक ने उनके मन्त्रालय के हिन्दी में काम करने वाले विभिन्न कर्मचारियों के काम का अध्ययन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ; और

(ग) सिफारिशें किस सीमा तक कार्यान्वित की गई हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) जी हां । कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक ने वित्त मंत्रालय के विभागों के हिन्दी अनुभागों के कार्यभार का नाप-तोल किया था ।

(ख) इन नाप-तोलों के आधार पर की गयी सिफारिशों का विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है :—

पदों की श्रेणियां, जिनके बारे में सिफारिश की गई	अर्थ विभाग	व्यय विभाग	राजस्व तथा बीमा विभाग	विशेष
नाप-तोल का वर्ष	1964	1965	1966	
हिन्दी अधिकारी	1	—	1*	*व्यय विभाग के हिन्दी-अनुभाग का भी कार्याधिकारी होगा ।
अनुवादक	7	1	3	
सहायक	7	—	1	
निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	3	1	2	
आशुटाइपकार	1	—	1	

(ग) इन सिफारिशों को पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्वित किया गया है ।

आर्थिक-कार्य विभाग में अनुवादकों का कार्य-भार

2854. श्री शिंकरे :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आर्थिक-कार्य विभाग में काम करने वाले एक हिन्दी अनुवादक को प्रतिदिन कितने शब्दों का अनुवाद करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या आय-व्ययक बनाने के दिनों में तथा उन दिनों में जब आयव्ययक संबंधी काम नहीं होता है प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को उसके दैनिक-कार्य की अपेक्षा कम काम दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) जब अनुवादक का कोई कार्य नहीं होता है तब हिन्दी के कर्मचारियों का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्री श्री (शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). अनुवाद का मापदण्ड इस समय 1000 शब्द प्रतिदिन है, यद्यपि इससे कुछ भिन्न मापदण्ड निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया गया है । मापदण्ड कुछ भी हो, यह केवल कर्मचारियों की आवश्यक संख्या का सम्पूर्ण रूप से मूल्यांकन करने के लिए ही प्रासंगिक होता है । काम की वास्तविक मात्रा के कारण, जो बहुत असमान रहती है और बजट के दिनों में खासतौर से बहुत बढ़ जाती है, सामान्य अधिकारियों को न केवल समयोपरि (ओवर टाइम) काम करना पड़ता है, बल्कि काम की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की संख्या में अस्थायी रूप से वृद्धि भी करनी पड़ती है । जब काम का भार कम हो जाता है, तो अस्थायी रूप से बढ़ाये गये कर्मचारी वापस ले लिए जाते हैं । जिस अवधि में काम कम रहता है, उसमें भी सामान्य कर्मचारियों के लिए काफी काम रहता है, लेकिन जहां तक सम्भव होता है उनमें से कुछ कर्मचारियों को दूसरा काम भी सौंपा जाता है ।

Housing Plans for Mysore

2855. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided for Housing in the Third Plan in the State of Mysore;

(b) the amount actually spent and the names of the schemes for which spent;

(c) the reasons for shortfall in expenditure;

(d) the amount proposed to be spent in the Fourth Plan period; and

(e) the extent to which the needs of the people for housing have been met?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7479/66].

(c) The shortfall is mainly due to the low priority given by the State Government to housing schemes, as compared to projects like Power, Irrigation, Agriculture etc.

(d) The Working Group on Housing and Urban Development for Mysore has recommended an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs from Plan funds for implementation of the various housing schemes in the State in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The amount of the Non-Plan funds is, however, not known at present, as the Life Insu-

rance Corporation make allocations for housing schemes from year to year. The allocation from Life Insurance Corporation funds to Mysore State in 1966-67 is Rs. 100 lakhs. The detailed break-up of the amount earmarked for individual schemes has not yet been intimated by the State Government.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

जोधपुर में हरिजनों को गृह निर्माण के लिए ऋण

2856. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निम्न आय आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत जनवरी, 1961 से 31 मार्च, 1966 तक राजस्थान के जोधपुर शहर में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने परिवारों को गृह-निर्माण के लिए ऋण दिये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उपरोक्त परिवार वित्तीय स्थिति ठीक न होने के कारण ऋण की पूरी किस्तें अदा नहीं कर सके हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि समय पर किस्तें अदा न करने के कारण सरकार ने उनके मकानों की कुर्की करने का आदेश दे दिया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गयी सूचना राजस्थान सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा जैसे ही वह प्राप्त होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Government Savings Bank

2857. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri A. S. Alva:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to consider the setting up of Government Savings Bank has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations are:

(1) The setting up of a Government Savings Bank in urban areas by taking over the work of the Post Offices in these areas and utilising the Post Office in semi-urban and rural areas is not practicable;

(2) A Government Savings Bank should be set up under the Ministry of Finance as a Departmental undertaking with requisite administrative and financial powers and, if this is not feasible, as an autonomous Corporation;

(3) The Government Savings Bank should establish about 500 offices to provide additional services and better facilities with a target of raising net resources to the extent of Rs. 500 crores in the first five years of its working; the estimated cost of establishing the Bank is placed at Rs. 4 crores per annum.

(4) The Post Office Savings Bank should be re-organised into a separate Savings Branch within the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The reorganised Post Office Savings Bank should also raise net resources of Rs. 500 crores during the first five years of its working;

(5) The National Savings Organisation should be integrated into the Government Savings Bank and the re-organised Savings Branch of the Post Office Savings Bank as their Development Wings.

(c) The Post Office Savings Bank Reconstitution Committee was a departmental committee whose report is of a purely administrative nature specifically prepared for the use of Government. It is not, therefore, proposed to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House.

Affairs of Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur

3058. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1159 on the 10th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the investigation into the affairs of Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur has been in progress for the last three years or more;

(b) if so, the reasons for such unconscionably protracted proceedings; and

(c) when the inordinately long-drawn affair will be concluded?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Although it is a fact that it was in the months of August and September, 1963 a large number of documents were seized and the affairs of Shri Sriram Durgaprasad came to the notice of the Government, investigations could be taken up only after the stay orders obtained by the parties from the Maharashtra High Court and the Andhra Pradesh High Court were vacated in February, 1964 and November, 1964 respectively. Scrutiny and correlation of documents covering a period of nearly 15 years and running into over 6 lakh pages and their verification at various stations all over India by more than one department is time consuming. This work has been further hampered by the parties concerned obtaining stay orders from various courts at different stages of investigation.

(c) Every effort is being made to complete the investigations expeditiously.

Corruption in Land and Development Office, Delhi

2859. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of corruption in the Land and Development Office, Delhi have been brought to his notice; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Four cases of corruption have come to notice.

(b) Two officers have been suspended and departmental inquiries against them are in progress. Departmental inquiry in the case of the third officer has been completed and further action is being taken. The fourth case is under investigation.

Land and Development Office, New Delhi

2860. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reports of Junior officers in the Land and Development Office, Delhi about the alleged violations of lease deeds are not verified by the Senior Officers

themselves on-the-spot with the result that lessees are unnecessary put to harassment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is too much arrears of work in the Land and Development Office and it takes years to decide a simple case;

(d) if so, the number of cases pending for the last (i) one year, (ii) three years, and (iii) over five years; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Inspection of the leased premises is done by Sectional Officers and about 5 % of the premises inspected by them are also checked by an Assistant Engineer. It is not possible for Senior Officers to verify all inspection reports themselves on-the-spot. It is also not necessary to do so, because, all violations of lease terms as reported by the Sectional Officers/Assistant Engineer are communicated to the lessees in the form of 'show cause notice' before any action is taken against them under the terms of the lease deeds. This affords the lessees ample opportunity to challenge the correctness of the inspection reports. Where the lessees do so, a Senior Officer is detailed to verify the correct position by 'on-the-spot inspection'.

(c) and (d). Simple cases do not take more than a few months to decide. The details of pending cases are as follows:

(i) Over one year but less than 3 years.....1484.

(ii) Over three years but less than 5 years..... 275.

(iii) Over five years ..... 98.

Most of these cases had become complicated because of violations of lease terms by the lessees and their failure to remove/regularise them and on account of other legal complications.

(e) The following steps have been taken to expedite disposal of work in the Land and Development Office:—

(i) Reduction in the number of stages for dealing with a case.

(ii) Delegation of more powers to the Deputy Land and Development Officer and other officers in his office.

(iii) Introduction of time schedules for dealing with cases at various stages.

(iv) Introduction of norms of out-put and daily out-put diary.

(v) Re-organisation of technical side of the office.

(vi) Weekly follow-up of pending work in each section.

(vii) Holding of weekly meeting of officers for discussing complicated cases.

(viii) Follow-up of complaints regarding delay.

(ix) Disciplinary action against inefficient and corrupt officials.

(x) Proper attention to visitors.

Functions of Land and Development Office *vis-a-vis* N.D.M.C. in Matters of New Constructions in New Delhi

3061. Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the Land and Development Office *vis-a-vis* the New Delhi Municipal Committee in regard to the construction of buildings in N.D.M.C. area;

(b) whether the Land and Development Office interferes in the work of the New Delhi Municipal Committee so far as the building construction by individual land-owner is concerned;

(c) whether it is a fact that the completion certificates are issued by the N.D.M.C. as well as by Land and Development Office, separately;

(d) whether it is also a fact even after the Land and Development Office had issued completion certificates for buildings on the basis of reports by his junior officers, on the transfer of those junior officers certain variations were pointed out and the lessees were asked to demolish the structures in order to get them regularised again; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (c). The New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Land and Development Officer have separate functions to perform under the municipal bye-laws and the covenants of the lease deed respectively. While the New Delhi Municipal Committee sanctions building plans and grants completion certificate under the provisions of the municipal bye-laws, the Land and Development Officer does so separately under the covenants of the lease deed.

(b) No. He, however, informs the New Delhi Municipal Committee where the sanction of plans is likely to infringe the covenants of the lease deed.

(d) and (e). No, not to our knowledge. But if any specific cases are brought to our notice they will be looked into.

Lease of Nazul Land

2862. Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government liberalised their policy in the administration of lease of Nazul Land in Delhi|New Delhi *vide* letter No. 27(6)|63|L dated the 10th December, 1963 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, New Delhi to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above mentioned letter affecting a large number of leases in the Capital was not given wide publicity with the result that a considerable number of persons concerned could not avail of the concession; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to extend this concession?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. The lessees were permitted to make additional construction upto 30% of the existing covered accommodation subject to the maximum coverage permissible under the Municipal bye-laws in force at the time of additional construction. This concession was given for a period of two years till December, 1965. Another concession given was that no demand will be made on account of the unearned increase in case of transfer of property or exchange of property of approximately equal value among members of the same family at the time of succession, partition and similar transactions. No time limit was fixed in respect of this concession.

(b) and (c). The question of extending the first concession is under consideration.

Engineers in D.E.S.U.

2863. Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Priya Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Engineer, DESU has issued instructions to the engineers working in the 'C' Power Station to sign the Attendence Register in order to fulfil the obligations of the Factories Act;

(b) if so, whether all the facilities and obligations under the Factories Act have been given to the engineers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. Only the Assistant Engineers and Shift Engineers working in shifts in the Control Room at Indraprastha Power Station have been instructed to sign the attendance register.

(b) Yes, except some minor facilities like supply of Uniforms and soap etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi

2864. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi is running in loss;

(b) whether there is a proposal to reconvert it to a Hostel for Working Women, as originally planned;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other arrangements which Government propose to make for providing accommodation to Working Women?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Since it has only just completed the first year of its working, it is too early to assess its financial results.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). This Ministry is concerned with the provision of residential facilities to the working women in Government service only.

A Government Hostel for working women on Curzon Road with a capacity of 226 is in existence on Curzon Road. In addition, those working women who are in Government employment are eligible for allotment of regular accommodation like any other Government servant.

Accommodation for Government Employees at Hindon

2865. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri K. N. Pande:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no residential accommodation is available to Government employees at Hindon and persons residing at Delhi and to whom Government quarters have been allotted are not being allowed to retain the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Government employees posted at Hindon are allowed to retain general pool quarters allotted to them in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

आगरा छावनी स्टेशन पर यात्रियों से पकड़ा गया सोना

2866. **श्री शिन्करे :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यु० व० सिंह :
श्री बृजवासी लाल :
श्री बज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री राम स्वरूप :
श्री बालगोबिन्द वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1966 के दूसरे सप्ताह में आगरा छावनी स्टेशन पर पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस में यात्रा करते हुए दो यात्रियों से पैंतालीस हजार रुपये का सोना पकड़ा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सोना कहां से लाया गया था , और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) जब दो यात्री 9 नवम्बर 1966 को पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस से आगरा छावनी स्टेशन पर उतरे तब केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों ने उनको पकड़ा और उन के पास से 36 विदेशी सिगरेट लाइटर और विदेशी मार्के का 250 तोला सोना पकड़ा । पकड़े गये सोने का मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर 24,605 रुपया होता है ।

(ख) सोना बम्बई से लाया गया था ।

(ग) दोनों यात्रियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया । मामले की जांच पड़ताल चल रही है ।

Closure of Unremunerative Gold Mines in Mysore

2867. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of gold mines closed as unremunerative in Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore State so far;

(b) the number of labourers thrown out of employment as a result of the closure of the mines;

(c) the number of mines likely to be closed as unremunerative;

(d) the alternative arrangements made and proposed to be made to absorb the retrenched labour and the surplus labourers at Kolar Gold Fields to prevent their migration to the neighbouring areas; and

(e) the extent to which alternative arrangements have absorbed the labourers so far and are likely to absorb in the near future?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) None of the mines in the Kolar Gold Fields has been closed so far. In 1963, due to shrinkage of mining operations, the Oorgaum mine was amalgamated with the Champion Reef mine, but certain sections of the old Oorgaum mine still continue to work.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) If the exploration and development currently under way do not result in the discovery of new ore bodies, certain parts of the Mysore section of the Mysore/Champion Reef Amalgamated Mine may have to be closed in about four or five years' time.

(d) and (e). As already stated there is no retrenchment of labour as a result of closure of mines. However, some labour has been rendered surplus as a result of better methods of working. About 50 surplus workmen have been absorbed by the Bharat Earth Movers, Ltd., which is being set up in Kolar Gold Fields and has an employment potential of about 3000 workmen. Another 200 surplus labourers are expected to be absorbed by this factory shortly. The management of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings has also notified the availability of surplus workmen to Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools, Indian Telephone Industries, etc., and is giving every assistance to the surplus workmen to obtain alternative employment in these Central Government undertakings in and around Bangalore.

Transfer of C.H.S. Doctors

2868. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether no decision has been taken so far to define 'difficult areas' for transfer of CHS doctors and fix the number of such areas and the allowances admissible to doctors in these areas;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Government have already taken a decision to divide the stations to which C.H.S. officers will be posted in three categories, namely (i) metropolitan cities, (ii) smaller cities and towns and (iii) remote areas including rural areas. The members of the C.H.S. posted to the different categories of the stations will be given allowances as admissible to other categories of Central Government employees posted in these areas.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

2869. **Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for purposes of determining eligibility for allotment of a plot by draw of lots by the Delhi Development Authority under the Low Income Scheme, the upper limit of income per month of the allottee and his /her consort combined is fixed at Rs. 500;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the purposes of grant of loan by the D.D.A. to an allottee of a plot, the monthly income under either of the husband or the wife only below Rs. 500 is counted for grant of a maximum loan of Rs. 10,000 and the joint income as mentioned in part (a) above of the husband and the wife is not counted; and

(c) if so, the reasons for fixing the two criteria of incomes in respect of allotment of a plot and for grant of a loan for construction of the plot?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) For the purpose of determining whether a person belongs to the low income group the total income of the applicant, his/her wife/husband and other dependent relations is taken into account and the upper limit for the combined income is Rs. 500 per month.

(b) Loans are advanced under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme to individuals with an annual income not exceeding rupees six thousand per annum. Joint loans to husband and wife can also be advanced if the plot on which the house is to be constructed is jointly owned by them and the joint income of both does not exceed rupees six thousand per annum.

(c) Allotment of developed plots at pre-determined rates is a concession. Therefore the combined income of the family is taken into account so that really deserving persons get this concession.

Laboratory Technicians in Government Hospitals in Delhi

2870. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision of promotion for the laboratory technicians in Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the employees of these hospitals have demanded facilities of promotions in the existing set up of hospitals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There are three tiers of Laboratory staff namely Laboratory Attendant (Rs. 80—1—85—2—95—EB—3—110), Laboratory Assistant (Rs. 110—4 — 150—EB—4—170—5—180—EB—5—200), Laboratory Technician is the highest in this line, (Rs. 150—5—160—8—240—EB—8—280—10—300 for Science Graduates and Rs. 130—5—160—8—240—EB—8—280—10—300 for others).

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Pay-scales of Laboratory Technicians in Willingdon and Safdarjang Hospitals

2871. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scale of pay of laboratory technicians in Willingdon and Safdarjang hospitals in Delhi was reduced by an order of Government in January, 1966;

(b) if so, what was the scale before revision and what is the new scale;

(c) the reasons for reducing the scale;

(d) the rule under which the said scale was reduced; and

(e) the number of persons affected by this revision?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Scale of pay before revision—Rs. 150—5—160—8—240—EB—8—280—10—300.

(ii) New scale of pay—For Science Graduates only—Same as in (i) above. For others—Rs. 130—5—160—8—240—EB—8—280—10—300.

(c) and (d). The scale has been reduced by Government on the 2nd Pay Commission's recommendations which say that only Science graduates should be given the scale of Rs. 150—300.

(e) 49 in the Safdarjang Hospital and 18 in the Willingdon Hospital.

Quarters for Technical Staff of Safdarjang Hospital

2872. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of residential quarters meant for technical staff of the Safdarjang Hospital from the Hospital pool of the Estate Office, Delhi;

(b) the total number of quarters allotted to technical staff in the above hospital;

(c) the total number of persons employed in this hospital as technical staff; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider a scheme to provide housing accommodation to these persons in view of the nature of their work?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Estate Officer has placed 107 (Type II and III) quarters at the disposal of the Medical Superintendent for providing residential accommodation to essential staff. These are not specifically meant for technical staff. However, 50 quarters are in occupation of technical staff.

(c) 237.

(d) Yes, but it will take quite some time to provide quarters for

all the staff who are entitled to Government accommodation. For the present, each will get an allotment in his turn from the Central Pool as in the case of other Government servants.

Accommodation for Technical Staff employed in Willingdon Hospital

2873. **Shri Nambiar:**
Shri Umanath:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of technical staff employed in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) the total number of technical staff which have been given housing accommodation by Government;

(c) whether the employees who are not provided with quarters and are residing at distant places are provided with any conveyance allowance; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to provide housing accommodation to the entire technical staff in the said hospital?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The number of Technical staff including para-medical staff employed in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, is 347.

(b) 205 employees.

(c) Conveyance allowance is not admissible under the rule to any employee for coming from residence to place of duty.

(d) The hospital staff are entitled to Government accommodatin, just as any other Government Servant, from the Central Pool. Each will get an allotment in his turn.

Appointment of Laboratory Technicians in Safdarjang Hospital

2874. **Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Laboratory Technicians are appointed in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi and the total number of appointments made by direct recruitment and by promotion, respectively from April, 1965 to date:

(b) whether applications were not invited from the departmental candidates for the recruitment made to these posts in August, 1966 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether persons working as Lower Division Clerks in this Hospital and not having any technical qualifications or experience of the Laboratory have been appointed to the posts of Laboratory technicians;

(d) the reasons for not giving promotion to the Laboratory Assistants in the Safdarjang Hospital to at least 50 per cent of the available posts on the basis of seniority as is done in other Departments of Government; and

(e) the future policy of Government in regard to promotion of the departmental candidates?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Prior to the 17th January, 1966, all vacancies were filled by direct recruitment. Subsequent to this

date, according to revised recruitment rules now being processed 50% appointments will be by promotion if incumbents fulfil the requirements and 50% by direct recruitment.

The number of appointments made was 19 out of which 16 were made by direct recruitment and 3 by promotion.

(b) The vacancy which occurred in August, 1966, being the second one after January, 1966, was filled by direct recruitment since only 50% posts are to be filled by promotion.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). These are covered by reply given to part (a) of the question.

Requirements of Power in Mysore

2875. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power requirements—Industrial, Agricultural and Domestic in Mysore State have been assessed for fulfilment in the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the power proposed to be generated from the Sharavathy project would meet the requirements of Mysore; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The demands in Mysore State anticipated by end of the Fourth Plan are:

	MW
Industrial	862
Agricultural	160
Domestic & Commercial	20.4
Water Works, bulk supply to licensees	50
	1092.4MW

The resultant peak demand on the Mysore system after allowing for the diversity is estimated to be 938 MW. In addition, bulk power supply to the extent of 47 MW will be given to Goa. Thus a total demand of 985 MW is to be met by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(c) and (d). No; there will be a shortage of about 115 MW.

Guru Nanak Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi

2876. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri David Munzni:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Guru Nanak Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi, to whom land has been allotted by Government for providing plots to their *bona fide* members who are residents of Delhi, have a substantial number of persons on their list of membership who are not residents

of Delhi thus ignoring the claims of many *bona-fide* members whose names have been removed from their list of membership in order to accommodate the ineligible members; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enquire into the affairs of this Society to see that (i) the land allotted to them by Government is not distributed by them to non-eligible members, and (ii) the names of their *bona-fide* members are not removed from their list of membership?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The bye-laws of the Society do not restrict membership to the residents of Delhi only. The *inter alia* provide that the member should be a prospective builder of a house in Delhi/New Delhi or its suburbs.

(b) At the time of execution of sub-lease with the individual members, it would be ensured that no ineligible member gets allotment of land.

Pollution of Karo River Water

2876-A. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether dust from iron ore mines of Indian Iron and Steel Minco Co., Gua, Singbhum, Bihar is washed into Karo river;

(b) whether the surrounding villagers use this river water for drinking purposes;

(c) whether this river pollution has led to great sufferings among the Adivasis living in this area and if so, why no directives have been given to the company to discharge the outflow in the river beyond the area of habitation; and

(d) whether the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been moved in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planing (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(1) Raid by armed Mikir tribals at Diphu

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): I rise on a point of order, and I do that under rule 41 (vii) and (xv) which says:

"The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions, namely:.....

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That is about questions, this is calling attention.

Shri Swell: You are going to ask a question and the practice in this House has been after the Minister makes a statement for the members to ask questions.

This is a matter that relates to the law and order situation of the State of Assam. There have been graver happenings in Assam wherein agencies responsible to the Goverment of India like the Army or the Central Reserve Police or the Border Security Police have been used, and you have ruled out any discussion or question in this House on the ground that it is a matter relating to the law and order situation of a State Government. Now, this is a case of a few things which took place in Diphu, which is part of Assam, and it has nothing to do wth the Central Government, the Government of India has no responsibility for this matter, and therefore I think the admission of this calling attention notice is out of order under the rules.

Mr. Speaker: I have considered that, and came to the conclusion that under these circumstances when a particular tribe is going to make attacks, and there have been many on the border, Central responsibility comes in.

Shri Swell: When there was firing in Shillong in August and the tribal people were affected and firing had taken place in the tribal area, you had said there was no scheduled area in Assam and therefore no question could be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: That was a different thing.

Shri Swell: When the matter relates to tribes, how does it attract the responsibility of the Centre?

Mr. Speaker: I have given the ruling.

Shri Nath Pai: I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported raid by a large number of armed Mikir tribals at Diphu in Assam".

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): According to information received form the Government of Assam, on the 20th November, 1966 at about 12.30 hours, 3000 to 4000 villagers had assembled at Langhing in Howraghat police station in Mikir Hills. This was a 'hat' day and the cultivators had brought newly-harvested paddy for selling to the agents of the Apex Marketing Co-operative Society who have the monopoly of procurement on behalf of the State Government. The cultivators grew impatient at the delay involved in selling their produce. The mob entered the co-operative society's godown and severely assaulted Government and co-operative society officials including some police officers who were trying to pacify the cultivations. The mob also looted the cash of the society amounting to about Re. 1 lakh and carried away the records. One SBBL gun of the society was removed which was later found abandoned at Langhing Bazar.

The State Government is taking steps to strengthen and streamline the co-operative society's machinery for purchase of paddy. Steps have also been taken for ensuring security of officials and maintaining law and order in the various important 'hats' in the vicinity of the area. A police case has been registered and 33 persons have so far been arrested. The situation is peaceful. This incident has no connection with any political agitation or tribal unrest.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, the statement says that the mob entered the co-operative society's godown and severely assaulted Government and co-operative society officials including some police officers who were trying to pacify the cultivators; the mob also looted the cash of the society amounting to about 1 lakh and carried away the records and that one SBBI gun of the society was removed which was later found abandoned at Langhing Bazar. It is not just an incident! it is one of the series regularly occurring in Assam on the periphery of Assam and it is alarming that the authority of this Government is incredibly devalued in the eyes of

[Shri Nath Pai]

those people who are resorting to violence its image is gravely damaged. If he agrees with me in this, what does he propose to restore the image and authority? I do not mean the ordinary way of the danda but more imaginative methods.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think the hon. Member is crying to connect a particular incident with certain other facts and realities that do prevail in that part of the country. This particular question has nothing to do with tribal unrest as such or with any other thing. I cannot say until I get the final confirmation of this opinion but there seems to have been some sort of a dissatisfaction about the change of co-operative officials, etc. locally and possibly that may be the reason for this particular trouble. What you mention is certainly matter which will have to be separately considered and naturally the entire question is under Government's consideration.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In the statement, he said about the apex marketing co-operative society in the border areas. The border areas on that strategic region in the State of Assam are all in a ferment today due particularly to foreign interference. This apex co-operative marketing society which has the monopoly of procurement of paddy in that State behaves in a very odd manner.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into his Question whether the apex society behaves in a particular manner. If we do, that objection of Dr. Swell would apply. It was only because of the border area that I allowed it.

Shri Hem Barua: I know, Sir and may I submit that you are perfectly right in admitting this call attention motion and I congratulate you for that. From my own experience, I say that this apex marketing society is staffed with men whose heads the filled with straw and they behave in a very odd manner and people complain about the odd manner and the odd approach of this society times without number and exasperated at the approach of these people, the tribal people 3,000 4,000 of them took the law into their hands and in that context may I know what steps have the Central Government taken to tell the State Government there that they should try to streamline the machinery of the Government and remove the difficulties that the cultivators are facing there, whether the cultivators are from the hills or from any other part of the State?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If the hon. Member had heard my statement more carefully, I have myself said that the Assam Government had already decided to streamline the co-operative machinery there.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): In an area that is so sensitive to revolt any incident may trigger off events with the association of Mikir tribes and others like the underground as who are adjacent to them. In view of this situation, what concrete steps the Government going to take in order to see that there is no coal scence between the Mikir trobesmen who appears to be dissatisfied with the under round Nagas who are adjacent to them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have said that it has nothing to do with the other aspects of tribal unrest.

Shri Hem Barua: When I said 'staffed by men', I should have said 'by women also'.

Mr. Speaker: It was strange that Mr. Hem Barua left out women.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, are there reasons to believe, on the basis of intelligence reports or other more intelligent basis, that the approach of the State Governments to the problems of

tribal people, the Scheduled Tribes and Schduled Castes in Assam, as in Bastar, Madhya Pradesh, has been so unsatisfactory and unimaginative that the tribals on the border areas in Assam have resorted to contacts with foreign powers such as China and Pakistan, for a satisfactory settlement, according to them, of their problems as contrasted with the Government of India and the State Governments?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member is asking for my opinion? I do not want to....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is certainly a fact that there is a certain degree of discontent in those areas; that fact is there. I do not want to hang this blame on the shoulders of the State Governments only.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not get the last bit of his answer; I could not catch it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said I do not want to lay the blame entirely on the State Governments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the answer of the hon. Minister, it appears that according to him this has nothing to do with politics or with the tribal areas. I would like to know whether it is fact that not only in the Mikir Hills but in the Mizo Hills and Hills and the Khasi Hills and in other areas, there is a general unrest among the hill people owing to the non-acceptance of the various demands which were put forward by them before this Government and I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has considered these points also and has verified that this is not a part of this remance?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as this incident is concerned, I have already given the information that it is not connected with those things.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस बात के बारे में दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि इस वक्त असम की पहाड़ियां और आदिवासी इलाकों में बड़े पैमाने पर असन्तोष है। बारह साल पहले हमारे संविधान के मातहत नागा लोगों के द्वारा कुछ मांगें की गई थीं लेकिन उस वक्त उनको पूरा नहीं किया गया। अब जब उनके द्वारा विद्रोह शुरू हुआ है तो हम लोग उनसे बात कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि असम के पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहने वाले जो आदिवासी लोग हैं उनकी जायज और उचित मांगों के बारे में उन से बात करके और हिल कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके आधार पर कोई जल्दी फैसला किया जाएगा ताकि जो असन्तोष के बीज हैं वे नष्ट हो जायें ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Cabenet had appointed a sub-committee to consider this. Though it is not connected with this, I am volunteering this information. They certainly met the representatives, the leaders of these different tribes and they had certain proposals made to them and they are under consideration.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): The hon. Minister has said that these raids have not been for any other reasons but only due to the discontent of cultivators. I want to remind the Government of the railway accidents which took place in Diphu. In view of that, may I know from the Government whether the Government has any apprehension that any foreign power is behind it and whether the Government propose to take measures so that such raids do not occur in any other hill district of Assam in the near future?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have already answered this question; it has nothing to do with it; as far as my information goes it is not connected with them.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): We are seeig rebellion after rebellion in

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

the tribal areas of Assam. First it arose in Nagaland; then in Mizo Hills; then under the leadership of Rani Guidillo in the North Cachar Hills; then it arose in the Khasi hills, with the cry of the Hill States demand, and then came trouble in the Garo hills where some of them had gone to Pakistan for military training. Now comes the news from the Mikir hills. These are the most law-abiding and quiet people among the hill tribes. In this context, may I know whether Government have any reason to believe that there may be some outside elements in these depredations and, if so, may I know whether these calm, docile and law-abiding people can be saved from playing into the hands of outside elements?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that already. He has said that so far as his information goes, he has no reasons to believe like that.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि करीब तीन हजार कृषक बीस नवम्बर को एकत्र हुए धान की फसल को देने के सम्बन्ध में और दीफू स्थान पर कोआपरेटिव गोदाम पर उन्होंने लूट की और दस लाख से अधिक का माल और पैसे ले गए और कागजात भी ले गए। इस के साथ साथ समाचारपत्रों में यह भी प्रकाशित हुआ कि जिन अस्त्रों का उन्होंने प्रयोग किया लूटपाट करने में वे अस्त्र विद्रोही नागाओं से उनको मिले थे और विद्रोही मिजो से मिले थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह सही है और यदि सही है तो सरकार की इस पर प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण : सही नहीं है। मैं ने अपने जवाब में कहा है इस बात को।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I agree with the minister that this thing has nothing to do with the tribal unrest or political unrest. Is he aware of the crescendo of agitation that has been going on in that part of the country—sensitiveness has led to discontent, discontent has led to unrest, and unrest has led to armed insurrection. If it is so, will the Government of India, which knows that the Assam Government has failed to deliver the goods in this matter, take any action in this respect?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as this incident is concerned, I find that the Government of Assam is taking the necessary action.

12.37 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE AND MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT (*Queries*)

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I have given a calling attention notice and also a notice of adjournment motion on this subject:

"गो भक्त शहीद के शव का पुलिस द्वारा नाटकीय ढंग से बलपूर्वक अपहरण : सर्वत्र रोष

धार्मिक विधि से अन्त्येष्टि भी नहीं करने दी गई "

गोभक्त ऋषिस्वरूप ब्रह्मचारी का, आमरणअनशन के बाद धर्म संघ में देहावसान हो गया है। उनके शव का पुलिस द्वारा अपहरण कर लिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़े साहब इस तरह से तो आप नहीं बोले जा सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े : हम ने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के नोटिस दिये हैं कालिंग एटेंशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से तो आपको नहीं बोलते जाना चाहिये।

श्री बड़े : हिन्दुओं के प्रति अन्याय हो रहा है। पुलिस का अत्याचार बहुत बढ़ गया है। जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य को खून

की उलटियां होने लगी हैं। यहां पुलिस राज कायम हो गया है। मैं कहता हूं कि हिन्दू समाज इस शासन से बदला लेगा। जितना गोबध आज होता है इतना ब्रिटिश राज में भी नहीं होता था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से आप कैसे बोले जा सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े : हम नोटिस देते हैं, आप नामंजूर कर देते हैं। हमारा हृदय कितना दुखी है . . . (**इंटरप्शंस**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह नहीं लिखा जाएगा।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We have read in the papers—you must also have read—the news of the death of the sadhu yesterday morning. We also saw his photograph in the papers. There were contradictory reports about his death. One would have expected, in the light of all that has been happening, the Home Minister himself to come forward and make a statement about the real facts. It is not denied that he had been on satyagraha or hunger strike and he has died. The only point is whether he actually broke his fast and the next minute he died or he died without breaking his fast. That is the only point in dispute (*Interruption*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : इस अखबार में उन की लाश का चित्र छपा है। आप सरकार से कहिए कि वह जवाब दे। सरकार चुपचाप क्यों बैठी हुई है ?

Mr. Speaker: Is the Home Minister going to make a statement?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I have no information now. If you so desire, Sir, I can make a statement in the course of the day.

Mr. Speaker: About the actual facts some statement might be made.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will do so sometime in the evening (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot hear so many at a time. (*Interruptions*)** यह न लिखा जाये।

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Sir, the medical bulletin may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Was any notice given by the Swamiji? Whenever there is a strike, notice is given.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : पहले ही यह घोषणा कर दी गई थी कि वह भूख-हड़ताल करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : जिस साधू का देहान्त हुआ है, उस की डेड बाडी, को दिल्ली पुलिस ने किस तरह से हटाया इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप ने स्वयं समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि पुरी के जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य जी को मुंह से खून आने लगा है, श्री प्रभुदत्त ब्रह्मचारी की हालत बिगड़ने लगी है, कल से मुनि सुशीलकुमार जी अनशन करने जा रहे हैं और द्वारिका के जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य यहां आ गए हैं। आखिर यह स्थिति कहां रुकने वाली है ? प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह-मंत्री जी बतायें कि इस का क्या परिणाम होने वाला है।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Sir, are you going to allow these people to hold the country to ransom? I strongly object to this.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा यह विनम्र

**Not recorded.

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कल यहां पर एक महात्मा की मृत्यु हुई और उसकी लाश नाटकीय ढंग से गायब की गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वह शाम को स्टेटमेंट देंगे।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : श्री प्रभुदत्त ब्रह्मचारी के साथ जेल में अन्याय हो रहा है। लोगों को उन को नहीं मिलने दिया जा रहा है। डाक्टर भी उन के पास नहीं जा पा रहे हैं।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Sir, when human beings are dying due to starvation, they want to protect the cows. We want to live.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा निवेदन सुन लें। *(Interruptions)* *

Mr. Speaker: All these facts cannot be brought on record just at this moment *(Interruptions)*.** This should not go on record. I have asked them not to continue.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Barrackpore): When the Home Minister makes the statement, we would like him to make clear this position why when people die in jail or in lock up often their bodies are not given to their relations.

Mr. Speaker: That we will see.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is a matter which has come up today in the case of a religious leader. It comes up again and again. It is a human problem. I would like to know why even under police protection they are not allowed.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : दफ़ा 107 और 117 के अन्तर्गत डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, मेरी और दूसरे दो सदस्यों की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल इस वक्त कैसे उठ सकता है ?

श्री बागड़ी : आप ने फ़रमाया था कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० लोहिया ने मुझे लिखा है। मैं ने कहा था कि मैं उनसे मश्वरा कर के यहां कुछ न कुछ कहूंगा। . . . और मैं कहूंगा। माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : उन्होंने कहा है कि वह आज कहेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहना है, मैंने कहना है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanbabad): When will the Minister make the statement? At what time?

Mr. Speaker: At 6 p.m. there is a Calling Attention Notice. This statement would be made after that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request the Minister to include in that statement the latest position in regard to the health of Shri Shankracharya and Prabhu Datt Brahmachari.

12.47 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

Shri Kolla Venkaiah (Tenali): While refusing to take a decision in the case of the steel plant at Visakhapatnam, the Government of India, in co-operation with the State Government, has let loose . . .

Mr. Speaker: This is not the way in which it should be raised.

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: 35 people have been arrested and many people have been killed in police firing. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I ask him to resume his seat.

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Sir, because you have not allowed me . . .

**Not recorded.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing will be recorded until I identify Members (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Sir, I want to tender my resignation . . . (*interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Would he not resume his seat . . . (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. He has tendered his resignation. Why is he there now? He is not a member (*interruptions*) * * *

There is no provision whereby a Member has a right to make a statement when he is going to resign. When a Minister resigns, he can make a statement .....(*Interruption*). They can utilise the press for that purpose and not this House.....(*Interruption*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): When a Minister is permitted, why not a Member?

12.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE KERALA FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report on the accounts of the Kerala Financial Corporation for the year ended the 31st March, 1965, under sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7462/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Sir, on behalf of Shri Asoka Mehta, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerala Prevention of Eviction Act, 1966 (President's Act No. 12 of 1966) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7463/66]

12.51 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Having ceased to be a Member he is still in the House; then, he will have to suffer the penalty. He must go out now.....(*Interruption*)

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He may have tendered his resignation but you have not announced it.....(*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: He has declared that intention. As soon as it is announced, that finishes the matter.....(*Interruption*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : आप सदन में बताइए कि उन्होंने क्या लिखा है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने बतला दिया कि उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया है । बस यहीं खत्म हो गयी बात ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is one small point which you should consider for the future also. The Minister is allowed to give the reasons for his resignation. A Member, who is also resigning as a last resort, should also be permitted to do that.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister resigns from his ministership, then he has a right to make a statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Its scope should be extended. This rule may be liberally interpreted.

Mr. Speaker: No.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

***Not Recorded.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो 6 आदमी व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़े हैं तो कैसे काम चला रहे हैं ? नहीं चलता है तो आप ऐडजर्न कर दें। ..... (व्यवधान)

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT —*contd.*

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, on behalf of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninety-ninth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1785 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundredth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1786 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) One hundred and first Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1787 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) One hundred and second Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1788 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) One hundred and third Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1789 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) One hundred and fourth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1784 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) One hundred and fifth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1790 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) One hundred and sixth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1791 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7464/66]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1792 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(ii) G.S.R. 1793 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

(iii) G.S.R. 1794 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7465/66]

ANNUAL REPORT OF KERALA WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Kerala Warehousing Corporation, Ernakulam for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts, under subsection (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharing the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7466/66]

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

12.55 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS—*contd.*

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will come to the points of order one by one. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you just now said that when a Minister resigns, under the Rules of Procedure of this House, he can make a statement. You have also said that since the Members have tendered their resignations they should not be here. May I invite your kind attention to rule 240 which says:—

> "A member who desires to resign his seat in the House shall intimate in writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, his intention to resign his seat in the House in the following form and shall not give any reason for his resignation:" (*Laughter*)

I am reading the whole thing. Do not laugh. Then, it says:—

> "As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received an intimation in writing from a member under his hand resigning his seat in the House, inform the House that such and such a member has resigned his seat in the House:".

Now, when you said that this Member had already resigned and he should not be in the House, you had not announced their resignation in the House.

Shri Ranga: That is the objection I had raised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So, my point of order is that unless you announce..... (*Interruption*)

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): He has announced.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not. Yesterday he said about that. They have simply tabled their resignations. So, the Members are at liberty to be in the House and state the reasons for their resignations.

Mr. Speaker: This rule is intended for such circumstances when a Member sends his resignation letter and is not sitting in the House. In that case I have to announce it to the House for the information of Members. When the Member himself announces it and has come to tender it, the House sees it and I also announced it. I said that he has tendered his resignation. I have announced it. After that he has not right to remain in the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This particular rule, as has been read out to you, provides that he sends his resignation to you without assigning any reason and you announce to the House that he has resigned. There the matter ends. But here it is a peculiar situation. The Member himself is present here. He says, "I want to resign for these reasons" and you do not permit him to state what are the reasons for which he wants to resign. He hands over his resignation. You will take time to

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

announce it. It is not that the Member has announced it, therefore, you do not have to announce it.

Mr. Speaker: I have said afterwards that he has resigned.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If a Member, who is present in the House, wants to say that he is going to resign, at least you should permit him to say why he wants to resign.

Mr. Speaker: The questions is not that he is going to resign or that he has intention to resign or that he contemplates to resign. That is not the question. He says, "Here is the resignation that I am tendering."

Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है मेरा अध्यक्ष महोदय। आप ने कहा कि मंत्रियों को अपने पद से इस्तीफा देने के बाद बयान देने का अधिकार है। वह नियम 199 इस प्रकार है :

"A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation."

इस्तीफा देते समय भी आप की इजाजत से, आपकी अनुमति से वह बयान देता है। अब मैं आपका ध्यान 389 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं :

'All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री अपने मन्त्रि-पद से इस्तीफा देता है। वह मामूली चीज है। वह सदन में रहता है। परसों चार लोगों ने और आज दो लोगों ने सदन से अपना त्यागपत्र देने का इरादा जाहिर किया। तो 389 के मातहत कम से कम छोटे बयान करने की इजाजत तो आप दे सकते थे। उनके ऊपर और हमारे ऊपर इतनी मेहरबानी आप कर सकते थे और अभी भी मेरा निवेदन है, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उन को बुलाया जाय, छोटे छोटे बयान वह दे दें। मंत्री इस्तीफा देता है तो कौन सी बड़ी बात करता है ? ये सदस्य तो सदन से चले गए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री इस्तीफा देता है मन्त्रिपद से और वह चूंकि मेम्बर उस वक्त भी रहता है, सिर्फ मंत्री पद से हटता है इस वास्ते उसको इजाजत दी जा सकती है। जब कोई मेम्बर इस्तीफा देता है तो वह मेम्बर नहीं रहता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले वह बयान देना चाहते थे। बाद में इस्तीफा देना चाहते थे।

Shri Ranga: Why not take up the matter in the Rules Committee? Ministership is less important than membership of this House. A Member resigns and seeks your permission to state the reasons. Even as a matter of personal explanation you could have allowed that. All that I can say is that I dissent from your ruling.

13 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: After the resignation is announced, the Member has no right to make the statement. The matter ends there. But here I wanted to urge you and I will urge upon you again and again that when a Member is in the House and he says that he wants to resign and he wants to make a small statement before he resigns and sends his formal resignation to you, he should be permitted to say for what reasons he is going to resign.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): May I point out that it is not correct that the hon. Member wanted to make

a statement after tendering his resignation? He wanted to make a statement before he resigned and he wanted your permission to make a statement as to why he was taking the extreme step and he probably wanted to point out certain things which have happened and which make the position very very delicate and difficult for him to continue as the Member. Then, you refused and something happened and he was forced to write a letter of resignation and give it to you. He again repeated his request and insisted that he sould be given chance to make a statement. In all fairness, I say, the Member should be given a chance. It is only fair to him, it is only just to him, to make a statement before you accept his resignation.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I draw your attention to rule 240? It has been clearly specified:

> "Provided that where any member gives any reason or introduces any extraneous matter the Speaker may, in his discretion, omit such words, phrases or matter and the same shall not be read out in the House."

This being so, if the hon. Member here is allowed to make a statement, and he will only give the reasons for his resignation, the thing which has been restricted to be mentioned in the House is sought to be introduced in another form. Therefore, I submit that when rule 240 is specific, no such statement can be allowed to be made in the House.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The substantial issue before the House is this. I am leaving aside the purely technical issue as to whether a Member can make a statement after he has handed over a written paper of resignation to you, Sir. The substantial issue before the House is as to whether a Member is entitled to make a statement giving reasons for his resignation from the House when he happens to be present. A rule has been quoted which says that when a Minister resigns from his post of ministership, he is entitled to make a statement giving reasons for his resignation and you have pointed out that since no such rule exists in the case of a Member's resignation, it follows that he is not entitled to make a statement. My submission is that this rule of interpretation which you have applied is faulty and erreneous. The true rule of interpretation is that where no specific rule exists, then we follow analogies and principles of rules which are already there. The analogy of the Minister making a statement. When he resigns his post of ministership, is already there. The principle behind the rule in the case of the Minister is that it is in public interest that a statement should be made so that the House and the public may know why he has resigned. The same principle applies in the case of a Member also. Therefore, it is only fair and proper and in accordance with the spirit of the rules that he should be allowed to make a statement giving the reasons for his resignation.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. peaker: When a point of order is raised, I have to answer it also.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय , पह इसी पर सब को सुन लें .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब को सुन कर इकट्ठा जवाब नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री बागड़ी : पहले आप सुन तो लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उन का जवाब तो मुझे देने दीजिए ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं इसी के बारे में एक नई दलील देना चाहता हूं, शायद वह आपके लिए फायदेमन्द साबित हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बुला लूंगा ।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी दो व्यवस्थायें हैं, एक व्यवस्था तो आपके ही ऊपर है। आप एक सदस्य की व्यवस्था को सुन कर तुरन्त ही जवाब दे देते हैं। जब एक विशेष समस्या चल रही है, जब प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर पर कुछ सदस्य अपने विचार दे रहे हैं, आप दूसरों को सुने बिना अपना उत्तर दे देते हैं, मेरी व्यवस्था यह है कि यह ठीक नहीं है। पहले आप तमाम सदस्यों को सुन लें और जब आपको पूरी जानकारी सदस्यों के विचारों की हो जाये, उसके बाद आप व्यवस्था दीजिए। एक व्यवस्था तो मेरी यह है, दूसरी, जब आप मौका देंगे तब आपको सामने रखूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: तो आप बिना मौका दिये हुए ही बोल रहे थे। अब चूंकि बगैर मौका दिये हुए आपने कहा है, इस लिए मैं यह कहे देता हूं कि प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर पर डिबेट शुरू नहीं हो सकती। जब कोई मेम्बर प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर उठाता है, अगर किसी और को सुनाना हो तो मैं सुनूं, वरना मुझे उसका जवाब देना होता है।

श्री मधु लिमये: हर एक का प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर अलग अलग होता है।

श्री मौर्य: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब को सुनने से आपकी विचारधारा बनती चली जायगी। तथा व्यवस्था देने में आपको सुविधा होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी मधु लिमये ने मुझे सपोर्ट किया है कि हर एक का अलग अलग प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर होता है इस लिए हर एक को अलग अलग सुन कर उसका जवाब देना होगा। एक का जवाब देने के बाद ही दूसरे को सुन सकूंगा।

श्री बागड़ी: रूल में जो मंत्री को इस्तीफा देने पर बयान देने की अनुमति है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री-पद से ज्यादा अगर महत्व का पद है तो वह इस माननीय सदन के सदस्य का है, यहां की सदस्यता बड़ी है। भारत की प्रधान मंत्री देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं, लेकिन इस सदन की सदस्य के नाते उनका उतना मान नहीं है, जितना इस सदन के सदस्य का मान है। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जनतन्त्र की मर्यादा को अगर आप कायम रखना चाहते हैं, यह ठीक है कि शायद कानून की हेराफेरी में जनतन्त्र की हत्या हो जाये, तो सबसे ऊंचा स्थान इस सदन के सदस्य का है। इसलिए सदस्य के त्यागपत्र पर उसके विचारों को न आने देना तथा मंत्री के विचारों को आने देना, इस सदन और जनतन्त्र का अपमान है जो कि हो सकता है कि कभी बड़ा घातक सिद्ध हो। इस लिये यदि इस सदन की मर्यादा को नवीनता से कायम करना पड़े तो भी उसको कायम करें और किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को जब ऐसा मौका आये, अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दें।

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Mr. speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention to rule 31(2) which reads like this:

> "(2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting without the permission of the Speaker."

As I see, no permission has been granted by you for raising this issue which is being raised. Simply because a large number of Members from the Opposition want to raise some issue without your permission, it should not be permitted under sub-rule (2) of rule 31.

Now, with regard to rule 240, my submission is that if the rule is to be read as a whole, it appears to be that resignation should not have been given to you in the House. This should have been sent to you in your office. The only place where the word 'House' is mentioned is in sub-rule (2) where it is laid down as follows:

> "As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received an intimation in writing from a mem-

ber under his hand resigning his seat in the House, inform the House that such and such a member has resigned his seat in the House."

Under this sub-rule, you have to receive it in your office and later announce it in the House. If the resignation is given to you here in the House, then rule 31(2) is offended because this matter of resignation is not included in the day's business list. When it is not included in the business list, it can come only with your permission. My submission is that rule 31(2) read with rule 240 requires that this resignation should have been sent to you in your office and then you have to inform the House that such a member has resigned.

There is no provision anywhere with regard to the statement being made by a member about his resignation. About the resignation of the Minister, the rules are clear that he can make a statement. When the rules are silent about a Member's resignation, this will be treated to mean that such a permission is not there and the Member is not to make a statement in the House about his resignation on.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I shall be very brief and would preface my remarks by saying that our concern is largely because of the anxiety that a wrong precedent might not be set up. It is undeniable that once a resignation has been tendered and the communication to that effect has reached you, the resignation has become effective and the member has no longer any right to make a statement. It is true. It is also true that there is no express provision in the rules, but what we are trying to plead with you is this. Before this communication reaches you, it is only proper for us to extend some consideration to a colleague in this House on the eve of his resignation to enable him to make his position clear and to utilise the forum of this House to inform his colleagues before he goes out in the wide world and uses the media of the Press to inform of the reasons leading to the resignation. I do not think there is any conflict between what you have observed and the submissions that have been made to you in this connection. We are concerned that in future this may not be a precedent for disallowing any member who wishes to make a statement preliminary to tendering his resignation to you.

श्री भौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कोई इस सदन का सदस्य त्यागपत्र देता है तो बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है और उस गम्भीर समस्या का हल देश के संविधान में दिया हुआ है। उस से बाहर हम नहीं जा सकते और उस पर अपने विचार नहीं थोप सकते। संविधान में आर्टिकल 101 सब-क्लाज 3(बी) इस प्रकार है :

"(3) If a member of either House of Parliament—

(b) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be,

his seat shall thereupon become vacant."

उसी में रूल दिया हुआ है कि किस तरह से इस्तीफा जायेगा। उस में एक प्रोसीजर है और उस का एक एक शब्द महत्वपूर्ण है। रूल 240 जो है वह इस प्रार है :

"A member who desires to resign his seat in the House shall intimate in writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, his intention to resign his seat in the House in the following form and shall not give any reason for his resignation:"

अब यह फार्म देता है :

"To

The Speaker,
Lok Sabha,
New Delhi.

Sir,

I hereby tender my resignation of my seat in the House with effect from . . .

Yours faithfully,

Place..... Date..... Member of the House."

[श्री मौर्य]

इस पर मेरा पहला एतराज यह है कि इस्तीफे की जो सूचना आई है वह फार्म के आधार पर नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने अपने अलग अलग शब्द चुने हैं जब कि उन को प्रोफार्मा के आधार पर होना चाहिए। मेरा दूसरा ऐतराज इस पर यह है कि उन्होंने कहा है कि उन का इरादा है। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो जज रहे हैं, किसी काम का करने का इरादा ही काफी नहीं होता है।

Here intention is not sufficient.

इस के लिये इम्प्लिमेन्टेशन होता है। इंटेंशन तो उस का पहला स्टेप है। इंटेंशन उन का है, आप उस को स्वीकार करते हैं या नहीं, यह दूसरी बात है। तीसरी बात है तिथि की।

With effect from.

इस तारीख से। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो इस्तीफा आया है उस में किस तारीख से उन्होंने लिखा है। अगर उन्होंने 2 दिसम्बर, लिखा है तो 2 दिसम्बर तक वह इस सदन में बैठने का अधिकार रखते हैं। अगर उन्होंने लिखा है कि इसी वक्त से इस्तीफा देते और आप उसी वक्त स्वीकार कर लेते हैं तब उस के बाद तो वह इस सदन से जा सकते हैं, उस से पहले नहीं आप उन को निकाल सकते।

तो इस में एक तो इरादा, दूसरे फार्म और तीसरे तिथि, यह तीनों महत्व रखते हैं। यदि इन तीनों बातों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तो वह गलत हो जायेगा।

इस के बाद बयान के बारे में है। यह बड़ी आपत्तिजनक बात है कि वैसे हम जनतन्त्र की बात करते हैं लेकिन एक सदस्य को, जो कि दस लाख लोगों का नुमाइन्दा है, पांच नुमाइन्दा है, पांच मिनट अपनी बात सुनाने के लिए ने दिये जायें। जैसा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। यहां पर उस पर चर्चा न हो और माननीय सदस्यों के स्तीफों को ऐसे ही स्वीकार कर लिया जायें, जैसे कि यहां पर कोई विदेशी शासन हो, तो यह कोई अच्छी प्रथा नहीं है। जब माननीय सदस्य इस्तीफा देते हैं तो अवश्य कोई न कोई महत्वपूर्ण विषय होगा। अगर उस पर बहस हो जाये और उस के लिए एक या आधा घंटा दे दिया जाये। तो कोई आसमान वहीं गिर पड़ेगा। इस तरह से हम यहां एक गलत परम्परा डाल रहे हैं और हमारा जनतन्त्र कमजोर हो रहा है।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस डिस्कशन में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि रूल्स इस बारे में साइलेंट हैं। सवाल यह है कि जब रूल्स साइलेंट होते हैं तब सी० आर० पी० सी० में कोर्टस को रेजिड्युअल पावर्स होती हैं और वह अपना डिस्क्रेशन इस्तेमाल करता है। इसी तरह से रेजिड्युअरी पावर्स आप की हैं। दी आर फकिंग पोर इंडलजेन्स हमारे रूल्स में नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन जब मेम्बर रेजाइन करते हैं तो उन का स्टेटमेंट देने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। अभी वह स्टेटमेंट दे रहे थे लेकिन उन को उस की परमिशन नहीं दी गई इस लिये यह हल्ला हुआ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : हल्ला नहीं हुआ।

श्री बड़े : हल्ला न सही, अशान्ति हुई। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कम से कम यह डाइरेक्शन दे दें कि रेजाइन करने के पहले मेम्बर को स्टेटमेंट देने का अधिकार है। उस के बाद वह अपना रेजिग्नेशन दे सकता है।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Repeatedly these two members wanted to make a statement before this House. Perhaps if that statement was allowed to be made and if the House had heard the statement or the reasons, then the House might have done something which might have prevented them from resigning actually. Moreover, resignation by a member of his

seat in the House is not only his own personal concern. He is the representative of ten lakhs of people and when he resigns, he does it only for certain reasons and those reasons are to be made known to this House as well because he is, after all, a member who belongs to this House. What do you mean by saying that it is a House. House of whom? It is the House of 500 members, including you and me. They are members. They were here for five years and now they are parting company with us. Why should they go away? Let them say, let them be allowed to say why they are going away. After all, they are doing it because in their own constituencies, in their own State, in their own country, they have enough reasons to do so. The Speaker has the right; under your powers, you could have allowed it.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन हाउसेज का मेम्बर रह चुका हूं । असेम्बली, कौंसिल और पार्लियामेन्ट का । नियम यह है कि जैसे ही कोई सदस्य रेजिग्नेशन भेज दे, उस के बाद वह हाउस का मेम्बर नहीं रहता है । माननीय सदस्यों ने इस हाउस में एन्टर होकर ट्रेसपास किया है । इसके लिये उन पर 500 रुपया जुर्माना होना चाहिये । द आर नो मेम्बर्स आफदि हाउस । मैंने श्री चटर्जी को सुना, प्रोफेसर रंगा को सुना । लेकिन वह मेम्बर्स आफ मैंटर्स कर रहे हैं ।

They are mixing up the matter with Minister and Member. There is a vast difference between a Member and a Minister.

उन्होंने खिचड़ी बनाया ।

They are trying to deceive you.

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने रूल को ब्रेक किया है । उन पर 500 रु० जुर्माना होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उधर से कहा गया कि इधर के मेम्बरों ने मुझे कन्फ्यूज किया और उधर से कहा गया कि इधर के लोग मुझे डिसीव करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं ने खिचड़ी कहा, डिसीव नहीं कहा ।

Mr. Speaker: I am the only fool here!

श्री शिव नारायण : यह जो इस्तीफा आया है अगर उसको हाथ में रख कर मेम्बर आपसे कहते कि हम इस्तीफा देने वाले हैं, तब उस वक्त आप जरूर उनको बोलने देते । लेकिन उन्होंने यह काम नहीं किया । इस्तीफा देने के बाद इस हाउस में आकर उन्होंने रूल को ब्रेक किया है ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I want the Leader of the House to carefully reflect upon the submission that I have to make. It is not with a view to passing any judgment on what has transpired here, but with a view, and perhaps with a hope also, to establishing some convention. I would like the Congress members also to reflect upon this.

Technically you may be right, Sir, and I do not want to go into what was the chronological sequence, but if I have followed the hon. Member, Mr. Kolla Venkaiah, he began by saying—there were other noises and that is why perhaps you did not catch—"I am going to resign, please allow". Some of us heard him. Under the present rules perhaps your hands are tied, you cannot allow it. But I would like to quote two rules here. Rule 240 should be read along with Rule 357 plus the rule quoted by Mr. Limaye regarding resignation of a Minister.

Rule 357 reads thus:

> A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House. . . .

This provision has been perhaps ignored by many Members. But I

[Shri Nath Pai]

would like to point out a very interesting situation. Under our Constitution, it is conceivable for a person who is not a Member either of this House or of the Rajya Sabha to be a Minister for a period of six months; such a person could be dismissed or may be removed or he may resign and he will have the right to come and make a statement. But a man elected by one million people cannot be given even three minutes by this House? I want you to calmly think over this. This will not enhance the authority of the House or the prestige of the House or establish a good practice. It is true that this was not perhaps foreseen when the rules were framed.

I, therefore, plead with you that you have jurisdiction; apart from the residuary powers, rule 357 could have been used. But whatever may have happened, I would say that the factum that the Member was compelled to resign is a grave occasion and it should not be treated so lightly. If the rules do not provide for it, let us have the vision and the courage to amend the rule so that the reason may be made known to the House which is the highest forum. Why should they go to the press when this nation's highest forum is available? And what will be lost if three or five minutes are expended to those Members?

This is what I would like to suggest without going into the merits of the case. I hope that this will be supported by the Leader of the House. I would like to know Government's reaction to this. I would not like them to treat it as a purely party issue.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I would like the rules to be amended whenever there is occasion for it; I have no objection

Shri Tyagi: I have also a point to urge....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him already. I think he had an opportunity earlier.

Shri Tyagi: No, I was not given an opportunity.

Some hon. Members: What did the Leader of the House say?

Mr. Speaker: He says, let the rules be amended.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Shri Tyagi may be allowed. He is a Member who often resigns from the Ministership also. So, you may hear him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I move for the suspension of rule 240.

Shri Tyagi: As has already been pointed out, rule 240 is quite clear about it. The resignation has to be in the prescribed form. If any reasons are given, it is for you, Sir, to cut them out and limit the letter to the prescribed form only.

I would like to know what the wordings of the resignation letter are and whether it is according to the prescribed form. Which is the date from which the resignation comes into effect? I think that is not mentioned in the letter. If the letter is not in the prescribed form, then the resignation might perhaps legally not be a resignation.

Mr. Speaker: There are two points that are to be considered. One is the propriety and the desirability. Members desire that when a Member of this House resigns, he must be given some opportunity to explain why he is doing so. Emphasis has been laid on the fact that he represents eight lakhs of people....

Shri Maurya: About one million.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About one million.

Mr. Speaker: All right, let it be one million or even more. I have no objection. What difference does it make? If a Member representing such a large number of citizens decides to resign there must be strong reasons; that is what has been argued, and it has been started that some opportunity might be given to him to explain the reasons why he feels so intensely about it that he has gone to the utmost limit of resigning from the membership of the House. Some Members have said that there would be no harm if three or four minutes are given to him. I agree myself to all that. That is all about what ought to be done, and the Leader of the House has also said, let the rules be amended; if the Government are also agreeable, let the rules be amended. But what the rules are just at present is quite another thing.

श्री मधु लिमये : 389 है । उनको पूरा अधिकार है ।

Mr. Speaker: When there is a definite rule under rule 240 that no reasons shall be given....

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो लैटर के लिये है, बयान के लिये नहीं है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Had the Member informed you in private?

श्री मधु लिमये : लैटर और बयान अलग अलग हैं । दोनों को आप मिला रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: When there is a definite provision in rule 240 that no reasons shall be given in the letter of resignation, then I cannot just....

Shri Madhu Limaye: Suspend the rule.

Mr. Speaker: ....go against that rule by allowing the Member to give the reasons here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the form been complied with?

Mr. Speaker: It has ben argued that in the letter he cannot give it but in the House may give it....

श्री मधु लिमये : लैटर और बयान अलग अलग हैं । आप दोनों को मिला रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां मैं आपसे इत्तिफाक कर सकता हूं वहां मैं चाहता हूं कि रूल्ज को आप अमेंड कर लें । लेकिन जो रूल्ज इस वक्त हैं उनसे मैं बाहर नहीं जा सकता हूं ।

Shri Tyagi: What about the wordings of the resignation?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप 240 को मुल्तवी रखें । अगर कोई बाधा है तो 240 को आप मुल्तवी रखें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुल्तवी रखने का सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पिछली बार पी० ए० सी० रपट वाली बहस के समय श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह को बिना नोटिस के नियम स्थगित करने की आपने इजाजत दी थी । 240 स्थगित रखा जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nothing of that sort can now arise. I may inform the House that both the Members, namely Shri Kolla Venkiah and Shri Madala Narayana Swamy have resigned with immediate effect, that is, from this afternoon.

13.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT AND KERALA MUNICIPALITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri B. S. Murthy):

[Shri B. S. Murthy].

On behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3408 in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7467/66].

(2) A copy of Notification SRO No. 319/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23 August, 1966, making certain amendments to the Taxation and Finance Rules, under sub-section (2) of section 345 of the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7468/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: On behalf of Shri L. M. Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR. 1810 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1966, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7469/66].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF COMMODITY COMMITTEES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) (i) Annual Report of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee for the year 1964-65.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7470/66].

(2) Report of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee for the period 1st April, 1965 to 30th September, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7471/66].

(3) Annual Report of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee for the year 1964-65 (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7472/66].

(4) Report of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee for the period 1st April, 1965 to 30th September, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7473/66].

13.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTING OF THE HOUSE

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti (Jhajjar): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Nineteenth Sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

13.34½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 30th

November, 1966, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Insecticides Bill, 1964:—

"That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or vertebrate animals, and for matters connected therewith, be extended up to the 7th December, 1966.".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information with regard to this item. May I know whether it is a fact that insects have evoked so much human sympathy that no meeting of the Joint Committee could take place during the last two or three weeks since it was constituted? Is it a fact that on no occasion had here been a quorum and, therefore, no meeting could take place? The result would be that this Bill might lapse, and two other more important Bills, namely the Patents Bill and also the Seeds Bill may lapse. Is that a fact or not that there was no quorum at all for the meeting of the Joint Committee?

Mr. Speaker: This Committee is of the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know, but I think it is a Joint Committee. Our House is also represented on that committee.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, there might be some Member who might be knowing it. But our office does not work there.

13.36½ hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH REPORTS

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Twelfth and Thirteenth Reports of the Committee of Privileges.

13.36¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

HUNDREDTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Hundredth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.37 hrs.

ETIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TENTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Ghua (Barasat): I beg to present the Hundred and tenth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-first Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation—National Dairy Research Institute and Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

13.37½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and twenty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)—Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore [renamed as "Hindustan Aeronautics

[Shri K. N. Pande]

Limited,' after amalgamation with the Aeronautics (India) Limited].

13.38 hrs.

PETITION RE. NATIONALISATION OF FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): I beg to present a petition from Shri G. Sundaram and others regarding nationalisation of foreign oil companies in India and job security for their employees.

I beg to state in this connection that 1,59,620 people have signed this petition. Besides these two demands, namely, nationalisation of foreign oil companies and job security for their employees, they have made two further demands before this Government namely the restarting of the closed tin factories and the abolition of the contract system.

13.38½ hrs.

STATEMENT ON BLANKING OFF OF ALARM CHAINS IN NON-SUBURBAN TRAINS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On behalf of Shri S. K. Patil, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on blanking off of alarm chains in non-suburban trains. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7474/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamth (Hoshangabad): Is he laying it? Is it too long?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is about two pages.

13.39 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Singha): Sir, you and the House are aware that we have been put behind schedule. It is obvious, therefore, that the Government business but down in today's order paper will not be completed within the time available. I had indicated last Friday that Government on their own had no intention of making the House sit beyond the 2nd of December, whatever out of Government business would remain untransacted would go over to the next session.

I have, however, received a request from a large number of Members from all sides that some of the business which is very important, particularly, the Patents Bill, should be transacted even if it means an extension of the session.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is it from his side?

An hon. Member: From all sides.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Government have no objection and have decided to accede to the request. It is, therefore, proposed that the House do sit on the 3rd December and on the 5th December to consider the entire business sat down in today's order paper. I hope the House will agree that the proposed extension is desirable.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : हम इसका सख्त विरोध करते हैं । हमें बार-बार यह विश्वास दिलाया गया कि 2 दिसम्बर के बाद हाउस नहीं बैठेगा । प्रेस में भी यह ऐलान आ चुका है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं माननीय सदस्य को बुलाऊंगा, तो वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं ।

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): I am sorry I must object to the extension of the session. As you know, most people are engaged in a good deal of work outside particularly preparatory to the elections, and that work

has become very urgent. In view of the fact that the elections are likely to take place a week earlier, if not more. These are matters concerning which if long ago the extension of the session had been announced upto the 5th or 7th, whatever it is, one would have made arrangements suitably for that purpose. Today is the 1st of December. At this stage to be told that the session is going to be extended beyond the 2nd would dislocate our other arrangements. I say this because there are some matters which are coming up which would be matters in which I personally would like to participate, but cannot participate...

Shri Ranga: Many of us.

Shri N. Dandeker: ....for the simple reason that have made arrangements for the other purposes have just mentioned. I am, therefore, opposed to extension of the session beyond the 2nd December.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Many of us have from the first day of this session been asking Government....

Shri Ranga: I myself had asked.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: ....that they should find time for us to pass some of the important Bills and also to take up some other subjects for discussion. We felt, as we used to feel in every session, that the Government has absolutely no plan about its own business, and it has absolutely no imagination. You will remember that the Minister has at least half a dozen times told us that this session cannot be extended beyond the 2nd.

Shri Ranga: Day before yesterday. I had asked.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Now, on the 1st of this month, a day before the schedule adjournment of the session, the Government comes forward with such a proposal. That shows the height of its irresponsibility. We want to offer our criticism and protest about the way the Government is behaving. But as far as my Party is concerned, we are very anxious to see that the Patents Bill is passed. So while offering our protest, I do not oppose the extension. But I want to put it on record that the Government is behaving in a very miserable fashion.

Mr. Speaker: What does he propose?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not oppose extension.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में कई बार यह पूछा गया था कि क्या सैशन बढ़ाया जायेगा । इसके उत्तर में लीडर आफ दि हाउस ने कहा कि सैशन नहीं बढ़ाया जायेगा इसके अनुसार हम लोगों ने अपना कार्यक्रम बनाया है । आप जानते हैं कि इलैक्शन आ रहे हैं । मैं महाराष्ट्र के बार्डर पर मध्य प्रदेश में रहता हूं । मुझे तीन रोज वहां से आने में और तीन रोज जाने में लगते है । अगर पहले ही यह बता दिया जाता कि सैशन को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है, तो ठीक था । मैं समझता हूं कि पेटेन्ट्स बिल को पास करने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के 23वें अमेंडमेंट के लिए यह सैशन आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सैशन को आगे न बढ़ाया जाये, क्योंकि पेटेन्ट्स बिल दो दिन में पूरा नहीं होगा ।

श्री रामसिंह : कांस्टीट्यूशन की रक्षा के लिए, आप के धवल यश की रक्षा के लिए और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की इज्जत के लिए मैं इस हाउस से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल को पास करने के लिए इस सैशन को न बढ़ाया जाये । यू० पी० में सिर्फ चार शख्स ऐसे हैं, जिनको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हटा दिया है । उन लोगों को हमारे ऊपर लादने के लिए और उस के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल को पास करने के लिए यह सैशन बढ़ाया जा रहा है । इस से बड़ा अन्याय और कोई नहीं हो सकता है । यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट चाहे उन लोगों को चार चार करोड़ रुपया दे दे, इससे हमें कोई एतराज

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

नहीं है। लेकिन उन लोगों को जुडिशरी पर थोपना हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ़ है। हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन 'यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट और इस हाउस से बहुत ऊंचा है। अगर माननीय सदन-नेता भगवान राम के वंशज हैं तो उनको "रामः द्विर्न भाषते" के अनुसार अपने वचन पर कायम रहना चाहिये। उन्होंने यह वचन दिया था कि यह सेशन आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। अगर अब वह इसको आगे बढ़ायेंगे, तो मैं उनके दरवाजे पर भूख-हड़ताल करूंगा और इसकी जिम्मेदारी उन पर होगी।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Speaker, this statement, the ast of its kind in this session I hope, illustrates, if any illustration were needed, the remarkable capacity of the Government for plan-less planning of their business in the House, to which I referred last week.

Mr. Speaker: On some business, we had taken too long.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even last Friday I had asked about it and suggested that he would go down in history as having out done Hanuman who lifted the *Gandhamadan parvat* and brought some *jadi booti for* Lakshman.

We are now faced with this prospect of sitting till Monday. We have no particular objection to that. If he had planned it better, this would not have happened and this crisis would not have overtaken us and Parliament would not have been brought to this sorry pass. I want an assurance from him today that the House will not, must not, shall not....

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sit on Saturday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has said that. My hon. friend was not listening. We are sitting on Saturday and Monday, according to his proposal. I want an assurance that we shall not, will not and must not sit beyond Monday. If necessary, the House will have an all-night session on Monday and finish all the business.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I am against extending the session because, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has already said, Members are anxious to go and do some work at home in their home constituencies. So it is not proper to extend the sitting of the House here and make us stay here longer. Perhaps he may have some other agencies to see that he gets his election fight conducted properly even without his being there, but that is not so for us. We have to go, and if we go, they say 'while the session is being held, those people are not attending it, but have quit when the session is on'. So he is trying to take political advantage of the situation.

Therefore, whatever work is with us, we will carry on according to the programme already fixed and whatever is left over when we conclude our deliberations on the 2nd, would be left for the lame duck or 'full duck' or whatever it is, to deal with. So my humble submission is that the House should not extend the session even by a single day.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): I also oppose very strongly the suggestion or proposal made by the Leader of the House. I have no sympathy for him because both in this session and in the last, he has tried to control and arrange the business of the House in a most careless and casual manner. I know it is not the Government which is solely responsible for our being behind schedule. We on this side are also very much responsible.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): बिल्कुल नहीं। हमारी इसमें कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं।

Some hon. Members: No no.

Shri Shinkre: The Minister has been repeatedly telling us and assur-

ing us that the session would not be extended beyond the 2nd December. But the business has been so badly controlled that we have come to this situation..

Mr. Speaker: He is indirectly hinting at the Chair.

Shri Shinkre: I do not see the necessity for extension unless they want to get through some Bills so suit their convenience. Even if we sit for another two days, it will not be possible for use to finish all the business on the agenda. Therefore, I oppose the proposal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who is conducting the business, you or he?

Mr. Speaker: All are responsible. The Business Advisory Committee allots the time. Then it is for the Presiding Officer to see that that is conducted within that time. On the one side. Members here want me to extend the time and if I do, then incapacity and inability are attributed to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not do that.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be had both ways. When pressure is brought on me to extend the time, I extend it, but when I extend it, this is the result.

Shri Ranga: It should have been possible for him to decide long ago whether they would have extension of the session.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Which of the opposition parties is supporting the extension? None of the parties is supporting the extension.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने गवर्नमेंट को काफी कोसा है कि उन्होंने ठीक प्लानिंग नहीं किया, ठीक काम को नहीं जमाया वगैरह। लेकिन हम इतने दिन से देख रहे हैं यहां इस हाउस में जो इस सेशन में चला है कि कम से कम डेढ़ दो घंटा रोज हमारे विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने इस हाउस का बेशकीमती समय बराबर बिगाड़ा है ... (व्यवधान)।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह काबिले एतराज है। (व्यवधान)।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मैं जब इनके बारे में कुछ कहता हूं तो यह सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। गवर्नमेंट को यह चाहे जो कुछ कह सकते हैं लेकिन खुद गलतियां करें, नियमों का उल्लंघन करें या नियमों का दुरुपयोग करें तो उनके बारे में सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं ..... (व्यवधान) मैं समझता हूं कि हाउस का ही नहीं देश का समय और टैक्स देने वालों का पैसा इन्होंने, माननीय विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने बरबाद किया है। ... (व्यवधान)।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : गलत आरोप हम पर लगाया गया है श्रीमन। (व्यवधान)।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He says you have abetted. It is a reflection on you.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Do you allow these observations to go on record?

Mr. Speaker: It is not proper.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I invite your kind attention to rule 356 about irrelevance and repetition. Mr. Vyas has made an attack on us on a wholly irrelevant basis. The rule reads:

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

in irrelevance or in tedious repetition...."

Shri Kapur Singh: Very tedious.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I say that thanks to the zero hour and those members who stood by the zero hour, the prestige of this Government has been reduced to zero. My point of order is that his words should be expunged.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): As the business of the House has remained incomplete, the session should be extended, there is no harm. I want to make a request. I had given a motion on floods. If there is time that should be taken up.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is true that I had announced even last Friday that this session would not be extended.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाथ ठोक कर कहा था कि नहीं बढ़ायेंगे ।

Shri Shinkre: Stick to it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I said, a large number of members have sent signed letters....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who are these members?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I can read out.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamenary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Twentyfive members of both Houses.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as the accusation of not planning is concerned, I do not like to repeat my reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Plead guilty.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Not guilty. I may quote an Urdu couplet here:

मैं आह भी भरता हूं तो हो जाता हूं बदनाम ।
वह कतल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती ।।

The way you are spending the time on the zero hour, you have reduced it to zero. Nobody can plan in this world if this happens.

श्री मधु लिमये : जीरो अवर में ही तो भीड़ रहती है । इसी से पता चलता है कि जीरो अवर का कितना महत्व है ?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I need not go into that part of it. Even today I would like to leave it to the House. Let the House decide. I do not mind if the session is extended or not.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has called us murderers.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है--
हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम,
वह कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती ।।

इसमें आपको मर्डरर कहां कहा है ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In that case, we do not want extension.

Mr. Speaker: The proposal is that the sittings of the House be fixed also on the 3rd and 5th.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is not pressing it.

Mr. Speaker: He is. He is leaving it to the House.

Shri Radhe Lal Vyas: Let the opposition decide. If they do not agree, we do not press it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not agree.

Mr. Speaker: I have to put it to the House.

The question is:

"That the sittings of the House be fixed also on the 3rd and 5th December, 1966."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 22] AYES **[13.50 hours.**

Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ankineedu, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Banerji, Dr. R.
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Braieshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai P.
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gehmari, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Gowda, Shri H. K. V.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Harvani Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahiri Chaudhry, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Sigh
Malaichami, Shri M.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri H. C. Linga
Reddy, Shri R. Surender
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupjik, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shakuntla Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Sri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Ulkey, Shri
Upadhayaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Alvares, Shri	Kamath, Shri Hari Vishu	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Bade, Shri	Kapur Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Bheel Shri P. H.	Khan, Dr. P. N.	Shinkre, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.	Mate, Shri	Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Dandekar, Shri N.	Nambiar, Shri	Utiya, Shri
Dharmalingam, Shri	Patel, Shri P. R.	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand	Ramabadran, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar	Ranga, Shri	

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes:* 157; Noes: 23.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have often requested that the Deputy-Speaker should abstain on most matters.

13.50 hrs.

RE. REPRESENTATION FROM JOURNALISTS OF *SAINIK SAMACHAR*

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। कल अध्यक्षीय निर्देश 115 के मातहत सुरक्षा मंत्री ने एक बयान दिया। चूंकि बयान लम्बा था, इसलिये आपने उनको कहा कि वह टेबिल पर रखा जाय। उसको पढ़ने के पश्चात् मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ, क्योंकि इस बयान में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सहायक पत्रकारों के द्वारा जो निवेदन एडिटर-इन-चीफ के पास भेजा गया था, उसके बारे में उनको इत्तिला नहीं थी। आगे उन्होंने कहा कि जो स्मरण पत्र दिया गया था, उसके बारे में भी उनको पता नहीं था। आगे चल कर वह कहते हैं—

"This was however not within the knowledge of the officer in the *Sainik Samachar* who furnished the material for Parliament question on 1st November, 1966. In this conection it may be stated that the office of the Chief Administrative Officer is not part of the Ministry of Defence but an attached office of the Ministry."

अब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें मंत्री लोगों की जिम्मेदारी का सवाल आता है। मैं दो वाक्य हाउस आफ़ कामन्ज की परम्परा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, यह हरबर्ट मोरिसन की किताब है, वह कहते हैं—

"Now and again the House demands to know the name of the officer responsible for the utterance. The proper answer of the Minister is that if the House wants anybody's head, it must be his head as a responsible Minister and that it must leave him to deal with the officer concerned in the department."

"टेबल" नाम की इस किताब में एक चीफ मंत्री इंग्लैंड में हुए थे 1954 में, उनका बयान है, उन्होंने कहा था—

"I am quite clear that it would be deplorable if we were to depart from the recognised constitutional position I, as a minister must accept full responsibility to Parliament for any mistakes and inefficiency of the officials in my department just as when my officers bring any success on my behalf I take full credit for that."

अब मैं आपके सामने केवल इतना ही रखना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अपने

*"AYES"—name of one Member could not be recorded.

जवाब में अपनी जिम्मेदारी से, जो कि संविधान में बिलकुल स्पष्ट है, भाग रहे हैं । कई बार इसके बारे में आपने जबानी फ़ैसले दिये हैं । मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि हमेशा के लिये इस लोक सभा में अपना निर्णय दीजिये कि जब मंत्री महोदय किसी प्रश्न का जवाब देंगे या सफ़ाई करेंगे या खुलासा करेंगे, किसी अफ़सर के सिर के ऊपर वह जिम्मेदारी थोपने की कोशिश न करें, वह खुल्लमखुल्ला अपनी जिम्मेदारी को स्वीकारें । बाद में सदन उनको जो सजा देगा, उसको वह स्वीकारेंगे ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Speaker, I have not at all run away from the responsibility of a Minister. In fact if I may say so in self-defence, I was so conscientious and did not want to shirk any responsibility that I have placed before this hon. House a detailed statement explaining the circumstances under which the Government came to have no information about this matter. I would beg of you to go through the question on the 7th November. It was tabled by Shri Vasudevan Nair and as far as he is concerned, he has no grievance.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Who said so? I protested against it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question is worded like this. "Whether the Government have received any representation from the assistant journalists of the *Sainik Samachar* regarding their service conditions and scale of pay". The answer was "Ever since the creation of the posts of assistant journalists in 1963, no representations have been received from the incumbents of these posts regarding service conditions and scale of pay."

The answer is absolutely correct because Government had not received any representation. Government came to know on further enquiry that some representations have been made to the Chief Editor of the *Sainik Samachar* and he did not forward them to the Government, so that we did not come to know of that. The officer who furnished the material to the answer, the present Chief Editor, was not the person who did not forward the represeatations and he had also no knowledge. I have mentioned in considerable detail that these were the circumstances under which Government had not received the representation. Suppose the Government was in the know that there was this representation. Then we would have certainly said so; we would not have taken shelter under a technical ground; we would have said that some representations had been received by the Chief Editor, *Sainik Samachar* and he has not forwarded them to the Government. If the officer who prepared the answer had known, he would have mentioned it. As the answer stands, it is absolutely correct. I may also say that when you go through the statement you will find the circumstances under which this fact was not known to the Government. In my statement I have said that though the representations made by the journalists in July 1964 had not reached Government, it is unfortunate that, due to fortuitous circumstances, the fact of the representations having been made and withheld by the Editor-in-Chief, *Sainik Samachar* also did not come to light earlier and that I regretted the consequent inconvenience caused to the hon. Member and to the House. So, it is not a question of running away from ministerial responsibility. I have taken pains to make a long statement, four pages, in which I have explained all the circumstances and I have given due consideration to the feelings of the hon. Members and I have stated the correct position.

Mr. Speaker: No doubt, the statement is long and a detaild one. That is the reason why exception is being taken, because it should not have been a long and detailed one. A mistake has occurred. The House is not here to find out who that officer is. Otherwise, Members would criticise the officers and we may not be

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able to prevent that. The Minister has to take the responsibility, whether one officer has failed or the other officer was at fault. The Government had not known it because the chief editor had not forwarded it. That also is no excuse. The mistake is regretted; that would have been enough in my opinion. In future also, when this is being said, the Minister ought not to disclose the names; he has now disclosed the name of the office, and said that the officer who is holding that of rice is at fault.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Not at fault.

Mr. Speaker: That he did not intimate the fact to the Government.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It was not within his knowledge.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is entitled to all information that is there in the office, whether it is attached or directly under the Government, whatever it may be. Therefore, the Minister is responsible to the House for whatever happens even in those attached and other offices and he is answerable to the House. If he had simply said that the mistake was regretted, that would have finished the matter.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): I am just seeking one clarification of what you said.

Mr. Speaker: Why waste the time of the House on this now?

Shri Shinkre: I never waste the time of the House. I will finish in two minutes.

Sir, you just now said that the Minister is always responsible before this House for whatever mistakes that the officers might be committing. What I want to ask is, whether the Minister is also responsible when he has no control over his officers, as was very apparent in the case of the Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs? Who is responsible in such a case,—is it the official or the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has taken the time unnecessarily. We shall now pass on to the next item.

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14 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (OPINION POLL) BLL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla on the 30th November, namely,

> "That the Bill to provide for the taking of an opinion poll to ascertain the wishes of the electors of Goa, Daman and Diu with regard to the future status thereof and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganath Rao): What is the time allotted for this Bill? One hour was spent yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: I appeal to the House that hon. Members should try to finish some business now.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: By 4 O'clock we will finish this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): We shall finish it of course, but not at the cost of clarity and efficiency.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): We can finish it by sitting longer. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean to say that we will finish it by 8 O'clock or 9 O'clock? I am not particularly pointing at him, but I was just enquiring as to what the total allotment should be and how soon we will finish it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Five hours.

Mr. Speaker: That is too long.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: By 4 O'clock it should be finished.

Mr. Speaker: 4 O'clock should be sufficient.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are amendments.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow till 4.30.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 5 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I would request Members to be brief in their observations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How much time for general discussion and how much time for the amendments, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: One hour for amendments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: An hour and a half.

14.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Alvares: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before the House adjourned yesterday, I was critical about the manner in which this Government treats the ministries of the Congress Party and otherwise. Now that I have done with it, let me explain the background of the three main provisions of the Bill. There are two contingencies provided in the Bill: one is in regard to the opinion poll in favour of marger and another for opting for maintaining the *status quo*. Behind each of these cases there is a tale. The demand of the people who want merger with Maharashtra is a logical consequence of the development of political history in this country, following the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission of which Shri Fazl Ali was the Chairman. This Commission ruled and recommended that all States should follow the basis of linguistic affinity provided those areas lay predominantly in a particular linguistic area or were contiguous with each other. On this basis, all the States were reorganised. Those that were not reorganised on that basis find themselves pitted against each other. For instance, there is the case of Kasergod between Mysore and Kerala, and there is also the question of the border areas of Maharashtra and Mysore. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be a rationalisation of all these things, and it is in furtherance of that, that the majority of the people of Goa are asking for merger with Maharashtra.

What is the basis, and what is the demand for linguistic affinity and contiguity. May I give some statistics to show that the demand of the people of Gao is eminently reasonable and imperative? When Goa was liberated and became free, the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, had appointed a language Commission with Shri Amar Nath Jha as Chairman to determine what is the mother-tongue of the people of Goa so that they could be provided an opportunity for education in their mother-tongue. It was possible for the people of Goa to say whatever they liked. There was no bar or restriction. I have got some statistics showing the basis on which the people of Goa have opted as far as languge is concerned. Today, the vital statistics are that 72,000 children study Marathi voluntarily, while only 20 children study Kanarese. Let us realise what it means: 72,000 against 20. I am not deriding anything. I am only trying to prove that the demand for the merger of Goa with Maharashtra is reasonable and overwhelming, and therefore the basis of this demand must be conceded.

What about the other languages? It was said that Konkani is the language of the Goan people. I am not entering into the controversy whether Konkani is a language or not. I only know that against 72,000 children are studying Marathi; as far as Konkani is concerned, the number is less than 2,000. Thus, we have 72,000 ver-

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sus 20,00 *versus* 20. I am sure it will not require any exercise of the mind to find out whether this is true or not.

Secondly, may I give the House some other statistics? Is the demand for marger with Maharashtra justified by linguistic affinity? The Portugese intheir history have said that Dadra and Nagar Haveli are inhabited by people of Maharashtra who speak Marathi language. This is in the historical records. Also in Goa, what is the position? The Portuguese Government Gazette, up to the last one day before the liberation, was being published in two languages. The official gazette or the *Bulletin Official* was published in two languages only: in Portugese and in Marathi. Therefore, it is conclusive evidence that the demand of the people for merger with Maharashtra is a demand in keeping with the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission and with the process of political development of this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. 10 minutes each; he has already taken more; the time of the House is limited.

Shri Alvares: Mr. Shinkre and myself are the two people representing that territory in this House. Please permit us to speak. Now, let us examine the second demand. The House is not very well aware of what the second demand implies. The second demand implies isolation and abstansion from the mainstream of cultural development in this country. I say with all sense of responsiblity. If the House would think twice before, it would not encourage such a situation where abstension of this type is encouraged and given sanction to. Why should there be such a demand? Do not a lakh and a half people, Maharashtrians, the cream of intelligentzia, reside there and have been residing for the past over 100 years and have been participating in the cultural and economic and educational development of this area? Have they not developed themselves and grown up? Have they not acquired property and have pursued their professions? Therefore, it would be an indictment of the secular character of our country, if these claims were allowed to continue and a section of the people in Goa would say that these *gadies* from Maharashtra would like to take charge of Goa. There is no demand from Maharashtra to take Goa: the demand is from the Goan people to be integrated with Maharashtra. Please let the house realise this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Alvares: How is it possible Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have 21 names.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The time should be extended; extension is inevitable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Time is limited. I am sorry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will all walk out if you apply closure!

Shri Alvares: Within 10 minutes I will finish.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Non-Maharashtrians and non-Mysoreans should also be given an opportunity to speak.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; Punjabis are more interested.

Shri Alvares: What is the genesis of this? As one who has participated in the freedom movement of Goa for many years, I can say that this is spearheaded by a section of the people whose leadership is with the national Congress. The Congress party in Goa is opposed to merger, and a leader of that party is a person who led the Home Ministry in a dance when he absconded. When the whole apparatus of the Home Ministry was looking for him, he was enjoying this *tamasha* from a peephole in Rishikesh

This was the situation; this was the demand for the preservation of each other! And the House must think twice before, whether they will concede that for merely cultural purposes we would carve a State rather than on the basis of linguistic affinity because, if that is so, we will come across many difficulties whereby those who say that we are culturally apart may like that; but there cannot be any such thing that anybody anywhere in this country is culturally apart from anybody else. Therefore may I warn the House that this question of cultural detachment with one's neighbours is a dangerous proposition and the House will never sanction it.

Let me come to the immediate necessity of taking this opinion poll. It has been said here, let it carry on as it is till 1971; Jawaharlal Nehru gave his sanction to this ten-year scheme. I was associated with this when the Prime Minister made that attempt. He made it during the intense Goan freedom struggle. He tried to persuade Dr. Salazar to give freedom to Goa by saying, because Dr. Salazar was maintaining that Goa is an oasis of western culture in the East, "If you give freedom to Goa, we shall adopt all measures to maintain this basis of western culture in the East". But Salazar did not respond and the Indian army had to liberate Goa. Surely, this attempt made under certain circumstances, to evoke a certain response fom a dictator like Dr. Salazar, if that did not fructify, that cannot be held up to day demanding that the Prime Minister had made an offer for 10 years.

In conclusion, may I say, Sir, when Shri Morarji visited Goa when he was Finance Minister, he said, "This cannot remain a Union Territory. I cannot find funds for it. Some day or other it must merge with a bigger State. Let it decide with which State it will merge." Similarly Shastriji also made a similar statement when he visited Goa. I am sure the House will realise the urgent necessity of it and pass this Opinion Poll Bill, so that immediately the people of Goa can make their choice.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore, City): Sir, may I make an appeal to you? As you know, this is a very controversial Bill, a controvesy which involves two State Assemblies, because the Maharashtra Assembly passed some resolution and the Mysore Assembly passed some other resolution, and the PCCs also. I request that a little more time may be given to whoever voices representative opinion. The same concession may be given to Mr. Shinkre when he speaks. With this preliminary request, I want to make a few observations.

Mr. Alvares, for what I know, is one of those leaders of our country who can be elected to this House not only from Goa but from any other costituency in the country. There is no necessity whatever for him to take a partisan view. I am happy to see that all the time he has argued on a high plane from the all-India viewpoint. He has brought in the SRC and then the name of Jawaharlal Nehru. I would appeal to him to examine my arguments advanced from the same level. If Shri Morarji Desai has said that there is no necessity for a centrally administered area to continue because of expenditure, I would apeal to Mr. Alvares to extend the argument to all centrally administered areas. Why should it not be made applicable to Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur which are white elephants on the Indian budget?

I plead that this House should not be pressurised into taking decisions. The Cabinet should not be working under any pressure. This will be conceded by everyone in this House. All the time it was not the Goans who were in the picture so far as this agtation is concerned. But the leaders of Maharashtra in Bombay have been all the time behind this agitation sometimes overtly and sometimes covertly. It has been said that the Maharashtra leaders did not do any-

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thing and only the Goan people are agitating for this merger. Sir, I ask for the appointment of a Commission to find out who sponsored this agitation, who led it and who are behind it. All the time the Chief Minister of Goa, Mr. Bandodkar, was taking instructions from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, whether it was Mr. Chavan or Mr. Naik, who advocated the merger with that amount of force which has made this House get into this awkward situation of taking a decision like this, even though Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru repeatedly declared that it should not be done in a hurry?

The first principle that has been violated in this case is that a decision is being taken and a Bill is being sponsored to meet the demands of a particular section of the people, leaving alone Pondicherry, Manipur, Tripura, etc. If this is not a partial or pressurised decision, what else is it, I ask? After Goa was liberated, Pandit Nehru wrote a letter to Mr. Purushotham Kakotkar, the President of the PCC of that place, saying:

> "I see that some people are laying great stress on the merger of Goa with Maharashtra. I think this is very wrong and foolish of them. I have said that the future of Goa Will be decided by the people of Goa. That does not mean that so soon after liberation, we should consider the merger of Goa with Maharashtra or any such other thing. For the present, it is essential that Goa should remain a Union Territory and settle down."

Ever since Goa was liberated, the Maharashtra leaders never allowed a chance to the Goans to settle down. All the time they have been agitating and doing all kinds of legal and illegal things for the merger of Goa. The sound advice that the people should be allowed to settle down for some time so that they can take a decision impartially objectively and on merits was never given a chance by the leaders of Maharashtra. What I am opposing to day is the trend of policy that is guiding the Cabinet and those who are behind the Cabinet. Outwardly they say that agitational approach should not be countenaced. But all the time agitational approach has been the policy that has been pursued by the Maharashtra leaders and the Government of India has succded to it.

In the country, Sir, we see so much agitation today, whether it is Andhra, whether it is in Bengal or whether it is in any other part of the country. It may be territorial, it may be ideological, it may be communal. But all these people have come to feel that here is a Cabinet which is not able to take a decision on merits, on the basis of justice, but it decides because of political pressure, because of the block votes. It so happens that in the present set up, some States have the good luck of, what is called, being under the captains of the team in the totalitarian sense. They have with them 40 or 50 votes, as the case may be, and they may throw them in the way they like in the AICC forum or in the parliamentary forum. It is this fact which has come to determine the decisions of the Government of India. It is not that only I am saying so. One of the leading papers of this country, which is said to be of the largest circulation, says, on some other occasion when this very same question of Goa was discussed:

> "Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that various groups have their patrons in the High Command and the Cabinet, and through this client-patron relationship factionalism thrives and preliferates. Similarly, the warring oganisational and ministerial wings in various States have their counterparts at the top. To some extent the fires of inter-State squabbles are stoked from the Centre since States, like groups, have also their patrons at the level of the Union Government. Mr. Hanumanthaiya was not far

wrong when he said that the Central Government was 'incapable of taking an impartial decision in inter-State disputes.' "

An hon. Member: Which is that paper?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: *Indian Express (Interruption).*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Hanumanthaya: Sir, I will not be able to finish my speech in two minutes. If you want me to stop I will stop, but I cannot finish my speech in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A very large number of hon. Members want to participate in this debate.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Then you may ask others to speak and let me walk out in protest. Let it be recorded. This cannot be decided in two minutes. I have already made a request in my preliminary remarks. If you want other hon. Members from Mysore and several others will give their time also to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have already taken ten minutes.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: We have come here to make a point of view before the House. It is not that we are much anxious to get time to speak.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, let us hear both sides. We have heard Shri Alvares. Let us hear him also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Alvares is the protagonist of one point of view. Shri Hanumanthaiya is the protagonist of another point of view. He should be given as much time as he wants.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): There the three points of view and not two—Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may finish in another five minutes.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, here it is not a question of five minutes, but the point of view to be explained—the time that has been taken in this miscellaneous discussion need not be counted against me.

Sir, I want the leaders of the P.S.P., in particular, for whom I have the greatest respect—I concede they are not influenced so much by communal politics as some other parties are—to consider one thing. In the present state of our democratic evolution somehow these caste feelings, these communal feelings in the country are shaping our political decisions from behind the scene. It is impossible for justice or merit to prevail fully, and with time we see more and more democratic institutions bogged down in this mire of communal and caste politics.

Take the statements of some of these Maharashtra leaders—I won't say 'all' Their deity is not Bharat Mata, their 'Father of the Nation' is not Mahatma Gandhi; it is all the time 'Shivaji', Shivaji' and nobody else for them.

Shri Bade (Khargone): That is wrong, Sir, I object to this....

Shri Hanumanthaiya: You may object to it later. The other day, as statue of Shivaji was unveiled in Shivaji Park, near about Matunga in Bombay, and fiery speeches were made against non-Maharashtrians in Bombay. It was asked why the non-Maharashtrians should continue to stay in Bombay. The "Siva-Sena" volunteers, may be of a type of Red Guards as in China, went about smashing hotels of South Indians and other people. This has appeared in the papers. When I went to Bombay I found that many South Indians are feeling apprehensive as to what will be their fate in future in Bombay. The intolerance of some of the Maharashtra leaders has reached such a pitch that they say no non-Maharashtraian should

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remain in Bombay. It is not an allegation that I make. It is a matter for Government to investigate, I am sure, if they seek the truth, they will have to verify what I have said. The cult of Shivaji, the cult of Maratha caste has reached a stage that it has not only made the democratic institutions in the State of Maharashtra communally contaminated, but the day their representative came into this House and the Cabinet even this atmosphere has become contaminated. Now it is all a matter of 'block votes'. There is no question of discretion, there is no question of using brains, no question of using arguments. It is all the time the pressure of 'block votes'. It may be that my voice today is a lonely voice, but in times to come the people who come to this House will know that what I have said today is truth and nothing but truth.

Even so great a Prime Minister as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who said that this Goa must remain as a separate entity for some time was bamboozled, but he was such a great personality, he was not afraid of people, and he kept this issue pending.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have realised it now.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I have all the time realised it, only I did not do as my hon. friend did—I was not a blind admirer of Nehru, I knew where he was weak and where he was strong. (*Interruptions*).

This communalism has grown so much, has grown so powerful in that State, that it has taken this Goa as the first sacrificial goat. I do not know why Shri Alvares had to argue on the basis of a Goan demand for a linguistic State and all those things. It is a case on the basis of language, as he says, let it be referred to the one-man commission which has been appointed to settle the border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra. It should not be a question of pressurised decision; it is a question of scientific examination of the subject. I do not want to have prepossession on the subject. Let it be decided by the one-man commission. My hon. friend wants to hand over Goa to Maharashtra. There is an age-old proverb: robbing Peter to pay Paul. Here it is a case of robbing Paul to pay Peter.

Shri Alvares : What do I gain?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In order to just, all the Centrally administered areas must be dealt with alike and under one law.

At the present time, there is a feeling in the country, everywhere, in every State, that the Central Cabinet is being pressurised by one or two States to take a decision in their own favour. Even the constitution of the Central Cabinet is not based on proper representation to all the States, or on the basis of ideology or justice. Therefore, any decision it arrives at does not carry conviction to people, and the proof of it is the agitation that we see everywhere in the country. They are not able to command that respect, that obedience which is due to a Government, because the decisions that they take are contaminated by these extraneous considerations. It is wise for them to think over this matter.

Thirdly, as the subsequent speakers will explain—perhaps I may also speak again on the amendments—"Goan" must be defined, not according to my inclination or my formula, or according to the formula of my hon. friend, Shri Alvares, but according to the notifications issued by the Government of India previously when there was no such controversy. That notification must be made applicable to determine who a Goan is. That notification says:

> "In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Citizenship Act 1955 (57 of 1955) the Central Government hereby makes the following order, namely:"

It is according to this Notification and subsequent orders that who a Goan is must be determined.

The Bandodkar Ministry, it is alleged—I do not know the truth of it, but it is alleged—and there are several papers here to prove that—I have no time to read them—so manipulated the voters' list as to make many a voter included in the list . . .

Shri Alvares: Sir, on a point of order. It is a false charge against the Bandodkar Ministry. Shri Bandodkar is not here to defend himself and so it is not proper for a senior Member of the House to make such false charges. I hope it will be expunged. It is a charge against a responsible person who is not present in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, he is not here to explain the case. So, he should not be referred to here.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: We are speaking of the voters' list, and this voters' list was not properly prepared.

Shri Jedhe (Baramati): Sir, on a point of order. Shri Hanumanthaiya, a learned Member of this House, in the course of his speech, said earlier that Shri Naik is taking advice from Shri Bandodkar, the Chief Minister of Goa. I submit that this sentence should also be expunged from his speech.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: If the newspapers of each day are referred to, they will show whether I am right or my hon. friend is right. Therefore, this voters' list is not a voters' list which is considered to be impartial by the Goans and others. The voters' list must be so prepared that all people who are Goans, as determined on the basis of the notification I have referred to, are included in the voters' list. I have given notice of an amendment to give effect to this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

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Shri Hanumanthaiya: I will take only one more minute to answer a point raised by my hon. friend, before I close my speech. My hon. friend from Goa said that there are only 20 Kannada students and only 2,000 Konkini students. I have made enquiries. The fact is that the Bandodkar Ministry, because it wanted to hustle a decision on the merger of that State with Maharashtra, deprived opportunity to other communities. They opened only Maharashtra schools and spread Shivaji cult, which has a parallel only in Hitler's Nazi Germany.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in view of the highly partisan speeches that have been made, one by my hon. friend, Shri Alvares and another by my hon. friend Shri Hanumanthaiya, I think I should begin by saying quite clearly and beyond any equivocation that I am not interested in whether Goa merges into Maharashtra or chooses not to merge, or to stay as it is. There is here an endeavour in this Bill to ascertain by public poll just exactly what the Goans want in this respect, and it is only from that point of view, namely, whether this Bill is designed to secure a fair opinion poll, that I am considering the Bill.

Having studied the Bill, I would like to begin by stating my conclusions. I think the Bill is dishonourable because it is fraudulent. I would like to say straightaway, first of all, looking at the statement of objects and reasons, it begins by *suppresio veri*, that is to say, by not telling the whole truth. It is stated:

> "There has been a demand from certain sections of the people of this territory for merger of Goa with the adjoining State of Maharashtra. There are other sections of people demanding its continuance as a separate entity."

Actually, the real genesis of this Bill which ought to have been stated here, has been the innumerable assurances and promises made, both at the highest political level as well as at the highest governmental level, that it

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would be for the people of Goa to decide, after a certain period of time, what shall be the status of their territory: whether it shall continue as a separate union territory, or be merged with one State or with another. There are any number of assurances and promises of that kind, some made immediately before the liberation of Goa, others after the liberation of Goa, some made immediately before the 1963 elections, others immediately after those elections and, again, some recently after the agitation for merger into Maharashtra began. I will not take you through all these statements, but I would just like to refer to some representative assurances and undertakings of this kind.

I will take, first of all, Shri Chavan's own statement. In 1963, before the elections took place, this is what he said at Bicholim, Goa, on the 4th December, 1963:

> 'It is true that it is not a question (of merger) to be decided in the present election; because this is not a referendum on the question and that is what my mergerist friends have failed to see."

Then, Prime Minister Nehru, on the eve of the 1963 elections said:

> "Ultimately, it will be for the people of Goa to decide about their future. That opportunity will be theirs; but let that be taken when the time comes for it. Any attempt to take it before that time will be harmful to Goans."

I will read only one more of these assurances and statements, in order that the air may be cleared, that what we are or should be doing here today is not pleading the case of Maharashtra, nor pleading the case for a separate Status, but what we are trying to do is to evolve a mechanism and to provide an opportunity where the people of Goa, those who are Goans, may express a view on the matter.

The particular statement that I would like to read is one of April, 1964, made by the Congress Parliamentary Board. It is:—

> "The Board considered the future of Goa and decided that it should be made clear that for the coming ten years Goa will continue as a Union Territory. After that, the wishes of the people of Goa will be ascertained in regard to the question of merger and the final decision will be taken in accordance with their wishes".

It is at this point that I support Shri Hanumanthaiya in saying that there has been considerable pressurisation of a most undesirable kind. The period at which or round about which the Goans were to decide was a period of ten years after liberation, so that they may settle down, take a look round and decide in a proper atmosphere what was the right thing for them, and not for Maharashtra or any other part. It was pressurisation of a very undesirable kind that has resulted in the date of this opinion poll being advanced by something like five years.

The other feature of this Bill, to which I take exception on grounds on which I suggest that this is not an honest Bill, is that while intending to implement the assurance to the Goans or pretending to do so, it does so only partially. I have been endeavouring to find out a definition of Goans, and I am bound to say that there is available a clear-cut definition of "Goan" concerning which there can be no doubt whatsoever. There ought not to be any dispute as to who are "the people of Goa" that are being referred to as the Goans. It seems to me that true Goans, quite clearly, are only those who, immediately after the liberation, were notified by a notification under the Citizenship Act as persons who would automatically become Indian citizens unless they chose to opt differently.

I will take the liberty to read from that order which is known as the Goa, Daman and Diu (Citizenship) Order, 1962. It says:—

"Every person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grand parents was born before the twentieth day of December, 1961, in the territories now comprised in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu shall be deemed to have become a citizen of India on that day.".

I suggest that under this Bill, to the extent that it excludes large numbers of genuine Goans from voting in the Opinion Poll, as I shall presently show it does, and to the extent that it includes large numbers of supposed Goans who are not Goans, as I will presently show it does, the result would be an opinion ascertained from people not competent to give the opinion, and an opinion not ascertained from people who should be competent to give the opinion. I suggest this is somewhat odd, to put it mildly, and I know what the consequence would be. The consequence would be a pre-determined result which, I think, is what is desired by the framers of this Bill; and I am shocked that we should be expected to countenance a thing of that kind.

Let me turn now to the question just why, in the first place, was any undertaking of any kind given to Goans at all. I think that is important. I have got three questions here which I consider important. Why were undertakings given? To whom were these undertakings given? And what precisely was the undertaking given?

Here I will take the liberty, first of all, of answering in the words of Prime Minister Nehru in the Lok Sabha in August, 1964 why any assurances were given to the people of Goa? This is what he said in the Lok Sabha:

"I would like to take this opportunity of stating once again some aspects of our basic approach in respect of Goa, when it becomes a part of Indian Union:".

I will omit one sub-paragraph which is not relevant.

"(b) The special circumstances of culture, social and lingual relations and the sense of a territorial group which history has created will be respected.

(c) Laws and customs, which are part of the social pattern of these areas and which are consistent with fundamental human rights and freedom, will be respected and modifications will be sought only by negotiations and consent."

That is a statement of why these undertakings were given.

To whom was the undertaking given? This is an equally important question and this is what Prime Minister Nehru said, again long before these matters became questions of dispute, at a mass rally of Goans in Bombay in 1965. That was the time when all the Congress leaders, the Congress organisation and indeed everyone in the whole of this country was seeking the willing cooperation and backing of Goans residing in India to a movement for the liberation of Goa. This is what he said on June 4, 1956:—

"Citing the example of Pondicherry and Karikal, Mr. Nehru said, "So here is an example for you which obviously would be applied by us to Goa when the time comes. What I have stated previously in the shape of assurances about various matters like freedom of conscience, practice of religion and cultural matters or customs, can now be viewed in terms of the actual example of Pondicherry and Karikal and the other French settlements. Here it is not merely a question of academic talk but of what we have done in practice."

What follows is very important.

[Shri N. Dandeker]

"I am saying all this to you because some people are misled, either by false propaganda or by over-enthusiastic people in India who say that Goa would be attached to Maharashtra or the Karnatak Province. Of course, you are close neighbours of Maharashtra and the new Karnatak Province and I hope you will be very friendly and co-operative neighbours.

But the point is that we feel that Goa's individuality should remain and that whenever the time comes for any changes, internal or others, it will be for the people of Goa acting freely to decide upon them."

As to the third question, namely, just what precisely was the assurance, this is the latest that I have of Prime Minister Nehru:—

"The matter of merger must be decided by the Goans themselves"

Goans—

"when they are in a condition and the proper state of mind to consider it calmly and with the requisite understanding of the issues and consequences involved. This they are definitely not in a position to do today,",

that is, in 1964—

"after their sudden liberation from 450 years of intransigent Portuguese domination and all round unsettlement of life which had resulted from it. They must have time to settle down and achieve the capacity to think calmly and democratically. The implications of the success"—

of the Gomantak Party—

"do not affect our decision to keep Goa as Union Territory until the time is ripe for the people to decide whether they want merger or not.".

I hope, I have made quite clear the position I take. The position I take is that these assurances to Goans must be honoured. These assurances are part of the fabric of the honour of this country. It is not merely a question of shuttling a lot of cattle around from one part of India to another part of India. These assurances were given before the liberation of Goa, after the liberation of Goa, before the 1963 elections, after the 1963 elections and so on. So, the question that now arises for examination is: how this Bill stands up in the light of these undertakings.

In the first place, it excludes by the definition of "elector" those Goans who have resided and continue to reside outside Goa and to whom the Prime Minister, at a rally, specifically addressed this particular assurance in 1956. It excludes Goans who have always resided out of Goa, who have always been treated as foreigners in this country under the Citizenship Act of 1955 and who became citizens of India only on the 20th December, 1961, by the Goa, Daman and Diu (Citizenship) Order, 1962. It thus excludes vast numbers of Goans to whom these assurances and promises were addressed.

On the other hand, it includes a number of people, not Goans by any stretch of imagination, who, quite naturally and in the course of events, particularly after the 1963 elections, have moved into Goa as part of India to earn a decent living; but although they are Indians, they are not Goans.

I suggest, this kind of rigged opinion poll, that is going to be taken, by exclusion of people who ought to be voting on this but will not be voting, and by inclusion of those who ought not to be voting on this but would be voting, as something I cannot but describe as fraudulent. I have endeavoured to correct this matter by writing to the Election Commission; I have endeavoured in this matter to write also to the Prime Minister. In res-

ponse to the latter, I have got a reply from the Deputy Minister dealing with this which just makes no sense at all, because he talks of Goans resident in Goa and I am talking of Goans not resident in Goa. But the argument that I hear being advanced is the impracticability of getting non-resident Goans into the electoral roll for the Opinion Poll. I have been in the District administration for a number of years and I know something about administration. And I can see no difficulty. It is said that, firstly, there is impracticability of defining who is a Goan. There is no difficulty at all. I have tabled an amendment which defines what a Goan is in the simplest possible term. Then, secondly, there is said to be a difficulty of enrolling these Goans residing out of Goa on the electoral roll. But I can see no difficulty whatsoever. If applications are invited from Goans residing out of Goa to be enrolled on the electoral roll for this special purpose—we are not talking about an ordinary election,—of ascertaining their opinion, there can be no difficulty whatever in the registration of these people not residing in Goa, if they are Goans, and if they wish to vote on this, I repeat, there is no difficulty for the simple reason that the definition that I have suggested is that a Goan is one born in Goa who became an Indian citizen under this particular Citizenship Order. Now, the advantage of saying that a Goan is one who is born in Goa is this, that the Goa Administration always had compulsory birth registration. Anyone who cannot prove that he was born in Goa prior to 1961 and so became a citizen of India only in 1961 may not be registered. Because of this Citizenship Order, those and only those people covered by it who can produce Goan birth certificates should be registered.

Similarly, about organising the voting by these people, surely, we have heard about the postal ballot. I have tabled an amendment by which these people would be eligible for voting by the postal ballot.

Sir, the burden of all that I am saying is quite simple. We have been pressurised into advancing the date of expression of opinion by Goans. I would not go into it. It is unfortunate. But it is being done now in 1966 instead of in 1971; and we now have a Bill before us for that purpose. Having been pressurised into advancing the date by five years, we are again being pressurised as to who shall vote and who shall not—by bringing a Bill before the House which looks to me fraudulent in the sense that it excludes large numbers of people who ought to be expressing an opinion and includes large numbers of people who ought not to be expressing an opinion. That being the case, Sir, I would take the liberty, finally, of reading two little bits, one by no less a person than the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad who said this in March, 1962, three months after liberation. He said:

> "We have, however, repeatedly assured the people of Goa and the world that the personality that this area has acquired . . . shall be preserved."

And, Prime Minister Nehru, just one month before he died, said this at Bhubaneswar to all these people who even then were trying to grab Goa. He said:

> "The world should know that there is some honour left among us in India."

In conclusion, I suggest, if we wish to behave dishonourably, we may pass this Bill as it is. But if we wish to behave honourably, we do amend the Bill, more or less, on the lines I have suggested. The only objective I have in the amendments I have tabled is that those entitled to vote should come on the rolls and those not entitled ought to go out. The rest is a mere matter of mechanism or administrative arrangement appropriate to that situation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, two powerful speeches have been

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

made, and they are entitled to all the respect coming as it does, by my hon. friends, Mr. Hanumanthaiya and Mr. Dandeker. I think, at no time there was greater need for an al-India outlook on which my friend Mr. Hanumanthaiya has laid great emphasis. There are very few friends in Parliament who are nearer to me than he is. Both physically and mentally, we sit together, we talk together and we exchange our views. But I do not see how my friend feels that the all-India outlook is in danger with this Bill being passed. I can understand when he talked about the cult of Shivasena. As a matter of fact, when we carved out linguistic States and when there was a discussion on the reorganisation of the States, I raised my lone voice against dividing India on the basis of languages and it is unfortunately that, I must say, which has been plaguing us all the time and which is responsible for so many disruptive tendencies which have developed in this country.

Today, Mysore itself is thinking of bifurcating itself, as a matter of fact.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mysore is not thinking like that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are voices. . .

Shri Basappa: A few voices; you can ignore them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know what I should ignore and what I should not ignore. But I know that there are voices raised and those voices cannot be ignored surreptitiously. There is something deep-rooted in that. Let us understand it. Therefore, anything which goes counter to the all-India outlook has got to be examined with great care and we cannot ignore simply because of passions and certain outlooks.

Shri Basappa: That way, everywhere there are dissentions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I would very much like that this cult of Shivasena should be dealt with a firm hand and the Government which has all the time in these last few days and weeks been talking of taking firm action should give a good evidence of this that they will deal with all such tendencies firmly and without any let or go.

While I say all this, I would like to remind my friend that it was Mr. Chavan who was the first to raise his strong voice against the activities of Shivasena and he made a public speech. There is no secret about it. If it is reported what Shivasena is about, it is also reported what Mr. Chavan has said on this particular issue.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Every sensible man in Maharashtra condemned it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: So, instead of again trying to dissociate the people, instead of trying to drive a wedge between those people, let us have all those people who are condemning such activities with us and encourage them and acknowledge what they do instead of trying to create an atmosphere of mistrust. It would be much better if we take a more reasonable line and I am with those who will urge upon the Government to take a firm line of action against such activities.

I could not also appreciate when my friend talked about one-man commission. That would be just a negation of all the assurances which have been given. It is not a matter for any one-man commission to say what is going to be the lot of Goans.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: That was not my suggestion. I merely replied to Mr. Alvares when he made that suggestion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the role which one-man commission can play in this matter? That is exactly what I want to understand. There can be no one-man commis-

sion, whether it is suggested by someone else or whether it is endorsed by you or not, and it is not a matter for anybody, howsoever a distinguished a person he may be, whether he is a Supreme Court Judge or anybody, but it is a matter for Goans only to decide.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The difference of opinion between me and Mr. Alvares was that he referred to the language and the culture of Goa and it is only those two questions that are sought to be referred to the commission.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not think there is any issue which can be referred to the commission. It is for the Goans to decide what they want and how they want to go about it.

Again, my friend, in his great anxiety—I can appreciate his absolute sincerity—said that all centrally-administered areas should be treated alike. All centrally-administered areas cannot, unfortunately, be treated alike.

15 hrs.

Himachal Pradesh cannot be treated as Nagaland is to be treated. It cannot be treated as Pondicherry is to be treated. It cannot be treated as Goa is to be treated. I can understand the administrative aspect of it. The administrative aspect is quite a different thing. We will say, this is the administrative unit; we have got to deal with it in this particular manner, but there are certain historical factors behind it, there are certain backgrounds, there are certain political issues and those political issues cannot be the subject matter of any administrative decisions.

Again my friend was talking about poll and electoral rolls. It will be very uncharitable to blame the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu regarding electoral rolls because we have got the Election Commission. If it is said that the Election Commission has no jurisdiction over electoral rolls, then there would be some justification, but when we know it fully well and when it is clear that there is an Election Commission which exercises its jurisdiction in all matters of elections and that the electoral rolls as they stand today are subject to its independent juridiction, then it would be very uncharitable and unfair to blame the Chief Minister or Mr. Bandodkar or anybody.

Let us now come to the brass-tacks. These are the points which have been raised and these are my reactions to these points.

Let me now come to the assurances about which so much talk has been made. My friend, Mr. Dandeker, who is not here now, profusely referred to the speeches made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He said, "let us understand what the genesis is". If he had read the speech fully, if he had gone to the second and the third para, he would find Jawaharlal Nehru saying, "it may be ten years, it may be five years or it may be any period". He never said that it should be ten years. When you have to go to the genesis, the most appropriate thing would be to go to the Resolution passed by the Elected Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu. That is the genesis from where the thing starts. Then there had been negotiations with Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, who came in the picture. Mr. Chavan was nowhere there to influence him. If everybody is pressurized, if Nehru was pressurized, if Lal Bahadur Shastri was pressurized, if Indra Gandhi is pressurized, then I hope there is no saving for this country. It was Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri who had almost come to the conclusion and this poll was to be taken somewhere by the end of 1965, but simply because the war intervened, this could not be done. What is wrong about it, what is wrong about this particular poll, I cannot understand. I think the Government would be accused of vacillation if they do not

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

go forward and put this Bill through.

I have to touch only one point which Mr. Dandeker has made. That was the only point which he was stressing. He is not concerned with merger with Maharashtra or Mysore. Nor are we concerned about it. Whether he is concerned with merger with Maharashtra or Mysore or its remaining independent, I am not concerned; I am the least worried about it. What my friend said was, "you are denying the right to the Goans who are living outside Goa and who have no resident rights in Goa". He says that an undertaking was given to Goans all over. Will he stretch it further and say, "Goans living all over the world and not only in India"? Am I to understand that he wants to confine himself to Goans living in this country or he is talking about Goans who are spread all over the world doing business everywhere and is asking why should they not be consulted? Does he mean that? He will never mean that. It should be obvious to anybody with a little commonsense that the undertaking is to the persons who are affected, to the persons who are living in Goa and who are likely to be affected by the merger or otherwise. Who are those people who are affected and to whom such an assurance means anything? These are the persons who have the resident rights. If the electoral rolls have anything missing, certainly there is no reason why we should not look into them. If there are people who have surreptitiously gone on the electoral rolls, their names shou'd be struck off so far as the polls are concerned. I can understand that. But to say that every Goan, whether he has a resident right or not, whether he is qualified to be an elector or not, should be consulted is, I think, putting too much of a meaning into it. Here who are the people who are affected by the merger? These are the people who are affected by the merger and they have got to be consulted because these are the people to whom the undertaking is supposed to have been given by any standard of common sense. Therefore, I think he was unnecessarily making too much out of it and I wish we take a balanced view and we do not hesitate about it.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गोआ की आजादी की लड़ाई में एक सैनिक के नाते मैंने हिस्सा लिया है और मुझे बारह साल की सजा भी हुई थी। ये तो हवा में बात कर रहे हैं, हम दिल की बात कर रहे हैं। इसलिये आज मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि जिन सिद्धान्तों के लिए यह लड़ाई चल रही थी कि गोआ विदेशी हुकूमत से मुक्त हो और उसके बाद गोआ की जो जनता है उसको हिन्दुस्तान की राज्य पुनर्रचना के बारे में अपनी राय व्यक्त करने का मौका मिले उसको आज पूरा किया जा रहा है। जनता की इच्छा हमारी दृष्टि में सर्वोपरि है। विदेशी राज से गोआ मुक्त हुआ। उसके तत्काल बाद, एक साल के अन्दर या डेढ़ साल के अन्दर आज जो आप फैसला करने जा रहे हैं, वह फैसला हो जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन यह सत्तारूढ़ दल हर एक मामले को चौपट करने का काम करने में बड़ा माहिर है। राज्य पुनर्रचना का मसला सौ साल में एक दफा उठना चाहिये और हमेशा के लिये जनतांत्रिक ढंग से उसका हल निकालना चाहिये। लेकिन इधर हम उन्नीस साल से यह तमाशा देख रहे हैं कि हर एक दो साल के बाद राज्य पुनर्रचना सम्बन्धी विधेयक यहां पर आते हैं। असल में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन ने शुरू से इस सिद्धान्त को माना है कि भाषा के आधार पर राज्य की पुनर्रचना करनी चाहिये। फिर उसके बाद हर साल को बिगाड़ने का प्रयास क्यों किया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

अभी अभी पंजाब की पुनर्रचना करने के सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक हम लोगों ने पास

किया था। उसमें भी चंडीगढ़ का मामला इसी तरह हमने अधूरा छोड़ दिया था। इसका कारण यह है कि ये चाहते हैं कि आइन्दा भी हरियाणा और पंजाब के लोग आपस में लड़ें . . . .

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): What will the future generations do if you do not leave the problems to them?

श्री मधु लिमये : समस्यायें पैदा करना, उनको चौपट करना, उनको और पेचीदा बनाना यही तो वर्तमान सरकार का काम है।

यहां पर भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के द्वारा या भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी के द्वारा जो आश्वासन दिये गये थे उनकी काफी चर्चा की गई। लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि से जनता की इच्छा के सामने जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के आश्वासन या राजेन्द्र बाबू के आश्वासन दो कौड़ी का भी मूल्य नहीं रखते हैं। इसलिये बार बार यह कहना कि जवाहरलाल जी ने यह कहा था, राजेन्द्र बाबू ने यह कहा था, फलां फलां नेता ने यह कहा था, और यह कह कर इस सिद्धान्त का विरोध करना कि गोआ के अन्दर गोआ की जो जनता है वह अपने भविष्य का फैसला करे बहुत अनुचित है। इस सिद्धान्त को काटने का जो प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, उसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूं, उसकी मैं घोर निन्दा करता हूं।

राय शुमारी का एक नया सिद्धान्त रहा है। मैं तो निवेदन करूंगा कि अन्य सीमा सम्बन्धी जो मामले हैं और चंडीगढ़ का जो मामला है या दो राज्यों के बीच में सीमा के जितने झगड़े हैं, उन झगड़ों का हल निकालने के लिये भी यदि इस राय शुमारी के सिद्धान्त का हम लोग इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो मेरा खयाल है कि हिन्दुस्तान में राज्यान्तर्गत जितने झगड़े हैं वे तुरन्त खत्म हो जायेंगे। आखिरकार हम सब लोग लोकतंत्र को मानते हैं, जनता की इच्छा सार्वभौम है, इसको मानते हैं। तो क्या वजह है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच जो इस वक्त झगड़े चल रहे हैं उनका हल भी राय शुमारी के सिद्धान्त के जरिये हम नहीं निकाल रहे हैं?

यहां पर बड़ा झगड़ा हुआ कि किसको वोट देने का अधिकार हो। बिल्कुल साफ़ बात है कि अन्य जगह और अन्य सवालों पर हम जो व्याख्या, भाष्य या परिभाषा करते है, उसी के अनुसार अब की बार कार्य होना चाहिए। जो नया पीपल्ज रिप्रेजेंन्टेशन कानून हमने यहां पर पास किया है, उसमें इस बात की तजवीज़ है कि आम चुनाव, या किसी भी चुनाव, से पहले मतदाताओं की सूची का नवीकरण किया जाये और हर एक योग्य-क्लासिफाईड आदमी को उस सूची में अपना नाम दर्ज कराने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि गोआ में यह जो रायशुमारी की जा रही है, उससे पहले वहां के उन सभी लोगों को, जिनका नाम नियम के अनुसार मतदाता सूची में आ सकता है,—मैं गोआ में रहने वालों की चर्चा कर रहा हूं, दुनिया में या हिन्दुस्तान में अन्य जगहों में जो रहते हैं, उन की चर्चा मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं—इस सूची में अपना नाम दर्ज कराने का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

जहां तक बांदोडकर मंत्रि-मंडल के इस्तीफे का प्रश्न है, उसके पीछे क्या सिद्धान्त है? चूंकि श्री बांदोडकर की गोआ के विलीनीकरण या गोआ के अलग रहने के बारे में एक निश्चित राय है, इसलिये यह आशंका था, यह सन्देह था कि अगर ऐसे आदमी के हाथ में गोआ की सरकार की बागडोर रहेगी, तो शायद उसके द्वारा पक्षपाती व्यवहार होगा, और इसलिये उनसे कहा गया कि वह इस्तीफा दें। बहुत अच्छा काम किया। लेकिन दूसरी जगहों में कांग्रेस के हाथों में शासन है और कम से कम हमारे मन में कांग्रेस के बारे

[श्री मधु लिमये]

में बड़ा सन्देह है कि उसके द्वारा पक्षपाती व्यवहार किया जायेगा, सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया जायेगा । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार ने जो अच्छा सिद्धान्त गोआ में लागू किया है, क्या कारण है कि वह इसको आगे नहीं बढ़ाती, उसका विस्तार नहीं करती । आज मैं मांग करता हूं कि सभी राज्यों में जो वर्तमान कांग्रेसी मंत्रि-मंडल हैं, उनको, और यहां तक कि केन्द्र सरकार को भी, 31 दिसम्बर से पहले इस्तीफ़ा दे देना चाहिए, ताकि समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में चुनाव निष्पक्ष और प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से हो सकें ।

मैं इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्त का स्वागत करता हूं और आपकी मार्फत मांग करता हूं कि राज्यों के बीच में कितने झगड़े हैं, उनको खत्म करने के लिये भी इस सिद्धान्त को अपनाया जाये ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार हमेशा राष्ट्रीय एकता की चर्चा करती है और उसके लिए सम्मेलन बुलाती है, लेकिन क्षेत्रीय और भाषायी विवाद को बढ़ाना, जनता की इच्छा का अपमान करना राज्य-तर्गत झगड़ों को उकसाना और हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को चौपट करना यह तो इस सरकार का हमेशा का धंधा है । इस सरकार का घोष राष्ट्रीय एकता का है, वह राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित करने की घोषणा करती है । तो फिर वह अपना काम और व्यवहार भी अपनी घोषणा के अनुसार करे ।

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Before speaking on the political aspect of this Bill, I think there is a very great need to refer at least in brief terms to the background of what is called Goa. Just now, some hon. Member had said that Goa had been under foreign political domination for about 450 years. That is only a half-truth. Goa is comprised of 11 talukas out of which only 4 were under foreign domination for 450 years. I belong to the remaining seven which were under foreign domination for hardly 150 odd years.

The most surprising thing that Shri N. Dandeker does not know—and I shall come to him later on—is that the urge for keeping the territory as a separate entity, as a Union territory, comes exactly from those people who are in those four talukas, whereas the people in the remaining seven talukas representing the overall majority of the people of Goa have been and are and have always been rightly or wrongly for merger with Maharashtra. So, I say that this craving or this urge for keeping it as a separate political entity comes from those people only as a by-product of foreign domination which for over four hundred years they could not shed.

There is another fact also which I would like to bring to your notice. While these four talukas are called *junia kabijadi*, that is, the old conquests and are really the products of the Portuguese conquest, the remaining seven talukas were never conquered by the Portuguese. They were only ceded out or they were transferred to Portuguese rule through treaties. And by whom were these treaties made? One treaty was made by the Raja of Savantwadi regarding Pedne and a part of Dicholi. Another treaty was made by the Raja of Sundhe. My hon. friend Shri C. R. Basappa may perhaps know that the Raja of Sundhe was a Kannadiga ruler in those days but today he has become a Goan ruler or Goan prince. And the Ranas of Sattari fought the Portuguese domination till as recently as 60 years back, upto about 1913 or so.

What I want to impress upon you is this that this demand for maintaining the area as a politically separate entity and all this talk of distinct individuality and all this nonsense comes exactly from those people who represent but the by-product of foreign

rule. I am not surprised that men of Shri N. Dandeker's calibre, for whom I have the highest regard, should come forward here as an advocate of those people...

Shri N. Dandeker: I am sorry; my hon. friend is completely misrepresenting me. I did not speak either for the one or for the other.

Shri Shinkre: Shri N. Dandeker was a very good advocate of a very bad case. He veiled his attack and he veiled his statements in a nice way but he could not omit the fact, and he could not but let the fact come to light that he is also swimming in the same pool and swimming in the same waters. I hope my statement will not be taken objection to when I say that Shri N. Dandeker unfortunately belongs to that kind of people in this country that still crave for the good old British *raj*.

Shri N. Dandeker: It is completely wrong. I must contradict the hon. Member straightway.

Shri Shinkre: Let him contradict me when his chance comes. But what I want to submit is that these are the people who even today, after nineteen years of Independence, have doubts about whether this country will continue as an independent nation and if so, for how long. The *raj* presently might have gone to bad hands or inefficient hands or incompetent hands, but there is no denying the act that the destiny of this country is already marked and marked for ever. But these are the people who have still doubts about that, and, therefore, I am not surprised at his making this advocacy here of a lost cause.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Let not my hon. friend spoil his good case by bad arguments.

Shri Shinkre: Shri Hanumanthaiya spoke of pressurising and he spoke of agitational methods. He just launched one of the most sweeping attacks on Maharashtra and Maharashtrian leaders. I do not hold any brief for Maharashtra, but I want to remind him of two things.

When the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had gone to the AICC meeting at Bangalore, it was his own people who had almost smashed Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, so to say; they could not smash him and, therefore, they smashed the windowpanes of the house where he was staying.

Shri Basappa: They only reminded him of the democratic way of dealing with it.

Shri Shinkre: Again, it was the Congress people who had burnt on the streets the effigy of Shri Bandodkar. Shri Bandodkar is only an instrument of the people; he is only a symbol of the great inner urge of the Goan people for generations; he is nothing more than a symbol. It was this Government here which had thrust on him power unnecessarily and reduced him to the state which he is presently in. He never wanted to rule. This Government knows that he never came to rule. The Assembly in Goa was formed not to rule over the territory; even our election to the Assembly was fought mainly on this very issue whether the people wanted to merge with Maharashtra or not. There were only two voices in Goa; one was for merger with Maharashtra and the other was for a full-fledged State. These were the only two demands in Goa. The other demand is just a demand of the minority; it cannot be conceded under any circumstances. It cannot be conceded at all.

Now come these people like my very esteemed friends Shri Hanumanthaiya and Shri C. R. Basappa who want to move amendments to add the words 'or Mysore'.

Where is the need for it when the Bill is so clear and so correct?

Shri Basappa: It is because of the attitude of partiality that they have to come forward and table amendments.

Shri Shinkre: What I want to submit is this, that this is a very funny party. The press had reported that they had dealt with the matter and had gone into all the aspects of it in the party executive, but because these people had been completely overruled and set aside and everything had been settled right there, they still come to this House and raise the old bogey.

Regarding the tolerance or intolerance of Maharashtra . . .

Shri Basappa: You could speak of your own party; do not speak of other parties.

Shri Shinkre: Regarding the alleged intolerance of Maharashtra, let me say this. In Bombay alone, according to Shri Dandeker's estimate, there are more than 50,000 Goans.

Shri N. Dandeker: Again I am being misquoted. I did not mention any figure.

Shri Shinkre: Day in and day out, hour in and hour out, they have been agitating against the merger of Goa with Maharashtra, and no Government of Maharashtra, no Chief Minister of Maharashtra and no Home Minister of Maharashtra ever came forward to suppress it. Do you mean to say that it is difficult or impossible for the government of the day in any first-class, full-fledged, autonomous State like Maharashtra to suppress and shut down the mouth of those people who do such things? Still these people want to say that Maharashtra has been intolerant.

I do not want to make any case for Maharashtra *a fortiori*. But I want to place before you a few bare and plain facts regarding the assurances that have been quoted by my hon. friend, Shri Dandeker. What is the worth of those assurances? (*Interruptions*). I will come to it. They are of a political nature. Shri Dandeker himself says that in 1954, the late Shri Nehru made this statement. Why? On what basis? France had then given up her possessions in India and poor Shri Nehru was all the time living in a fool's paradise thinking that Portugal would also one day do likewise. He made that statement in that context.

Then again in 1956, the second statement that he referred to was made. Under what circumstances was it made.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You cannot say he was living in a fool's paradise.

Shri Shinkre: He wanted to show to the world that Goans were agitating, were waging this campaign, this freedom struggle and he delivered all these homilies to Goans in Bombay. At that time, he tried to persuade them to go and enter the freedom struggle and participate in it in a more active, energetic and enthusiastic way. But what happened?

Shri Basappa: You want a breach of faith to take place?

Shri Shinkre: No breach. I will come to that.

All these so-called Goans in Bombay were ready to make all the agitation and the freedom struggle, most of them in Bombay and in other places of India, but never in Goa. So the late Shri Nehru became a disillusioned person. His illusion remained much longer to our bad luck, to our misfortune—I will come to that.

Shri Hanumanthaiya was being very shrewd. He did not want to disclose the name of the paper. When we forced him, he said, *Indian Express*. Do you know why he did not want to disclose it? This *Indian Express* is being edited by one of those Goans whose only son gave up and renounced Indian nationality and Indian citizenship on that day when Shri Nehru ordered army to march into Goa and liberate it.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The father is responsible for the son?

Shri Shinkre: He is not. At the same time, he has also not renounced his son or given up the son.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: How can anyone give up his son? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Shinkre: Everything is being done by the father for the son. It is this sort of people who are coming in the way of our natural development.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri Shinkre: I think I have not taken half the time taken by Shri Hanumanthaiya.

Shri Nath Pai: The House must hear the authentic voice of Goans represented by two Goans here. Let us not be very rigid. You will be a little flexible.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Let the time be extended. Many of us have to speak.

Shri Basappa: Time must be extended.

Shri Sonavane: He comes from that place. Let him have his say.

Shri Shinkre: Regarding pressurising, believe me, take my honest word, the day I heard on the radio that Shri Chavan had become Home Minister of this country, I was not happy. You can check up with Shri Chavan or his Deputy. I was not one who offered him any felicitations or congratulations as Shri Basappa did, because I know that Shri Chavan is the man who would always play safe and who would never care for our future if it meant involvement of his own prestige with the Prime Minister, and with the Cabinet.

Shri Basappa: You go and ask Shri Chavan what he had said.

Shri Shinkre: I am entitled to express my opinion in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not go into personalities.

Shri Shinkre: I would much rather that Shri Nanda was there, piloting the Bill because I know I can at least get from him the fairest possible deal which in truth I cannot now. May I ask what prevented Shri Chavan from coming here and piloting the Bill? After all, it is a Cabinet functioning on the basis of joint responsibility. It is a whole Cabinet decision. What is this bogus statement of Shri Chavan that as far as Goa and the border question are concerned 'I am out of it'? Why this lack of moral courage? It is the decision of the Cabinet to which he belongs and the decision which he has to carry through.

All this only goes to show that if there was pressurising—my hon. friend was talking of pressurising—all these years it is only from Mysore, from Shri Hanumanthaiya and the members of his clan. They have no case so far as Goa is concerned.

Much was made of contiguity. I concede that on three sides Goa is connected with Mysore. But what is there to it? After all, it is the wishes of the people of Goa, my own people, which should prevail and will prevail. I can tell you that my family is half located in Bombay and half in Goa. If I can poll 20 votes in Goa, I can poll 20 votes in Bombay too. But under no circumstances, am I prepared to let my brother, sister or father to decide what I am going to do for my future.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: That is nobody's case.

Shri Shinkre: Whatever may be the political set-up, the Goans will choose for themselves. Their constitutional and fundamental rights are not going to be touched. They are not

[Shri Shinkre]

going to be less or more than other Indians elsewhere. So why this hue and cry about Goans elsewhere also being entitled to vote? For whose sake? Am I going to allow my brother or sister or father to tell me what I should do tomorrow in Goa? Why this love for those who have their own distinct individuality? Why did they not five years ago come and join us in the liberation struggle and settle down in Goa, which is a first-class place, with all amenities to live? What do these people want?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: What are the amenities?

Shri Shinkre: They want to enjoy the best of both worlds. They want to remain where they are and enjoy themselves and for their escapades they want to come to Goa. What for? For their occasional jaunts and this and that. (*Interruptions*). Let them settle down. Nobody denies them that right. But for a first class wonderful person like Shri Dandekar to plead for those people is the last straw. (*Interruptions*). I just got wild on this. Because I was used to hear all this time of the ICS people as people with poise, accomplishment, balance, people with so many good qualities . . .

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Bank balance.

Shri Shinkre: My hon. friend says 'bank balance'. I was surprised. I did not want to say that Shri Dandekar is one of those unfortunate people who did not confirm the rule. I do not want to believe it. But to come forward and make a case for those who do not even have love for the nation, for the country, who still want to live in the colonial empire . . .

An hon. Member: Do not say that.

Shri Shinkre: I state facts.

Goa comprises all talukas, only 4 of which are anti-merger. The remaining 7, who are the predominant section, 99 per cent, are for merger. What does it explain? These people of the 4 talukas have been, as I said, under foreign rule from the very beginning for 450 years, while we of the other 7 talukas have been hardly under it for 150 years; there again we were never conquered. We may have been ill-treated or mal-treated by Salazar and his clique. So, their position is just like a bird in the cage, which has been too long in the cage. One day the master said, "Please go away, I cannot tolerate it"; the bird went away but returned, saying "I cannot fly freely." That is what they want, that is what they want to have perpetuated here. Under no circumstances the Parliament of this country and the nation is ever going to allow any such nonsense.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tulsidas Jadhav.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I have given my name long ago. My views are well known, and therefore you do not want to give me time? I gave my name two days before, and I do not understand why I am not being called. The time may be extended, we want to speak.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): At least five minutes to each member.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I make the motion that the time be extended by two hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What does the Minister say?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): You know the time that is available to the House, and it is for you to decide whether any more time can be given.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The Speaker has not to decide, we have to decide.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As for the Government, we want to finish according to the schedule fixed by the Speaker.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about the motion for extension of time? The motion is before the House. Everybody wants to speak. It is not a matter of only Maharashtra and Mysore, it concerns us also.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: After the hon. Members have spoken for some time, we can decide, if necessary, to extend the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker told the House that this should be finished by 4 O'Clock. Then he extended by half an hour to 4.30. We will go up to 5.30.

Shri Alvares: You extend it to 6 O'Clock.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Half an hour is not enough. We are making a motion under the rules. You take the view of the House.

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat): If it is the unanimous desire of the House, and there is a very strong feeling . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We must close all the stages by 5.30. I will call the Minister to reply at 4.30.

Shri Sonavane: Your extension is reasonable, and the House should agree to it.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav (Nanded): Please give us 10 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five minutes.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In five minutes what can we speak? All right, I will not speak. Everybody knows my views. You are restricting our time to five minutes. We say the time should be extended. What can I reply to Mr. Dandekar and others in five minutes.

Shri P. R. Patel: It is not proper.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल हाउस के सामने आया है, मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं । इस बिल के बारे में मैंने जो देखा और जो कन्ट्रोवर्सी सुनी, उस में मुझे कोई तथ्य दिखाई नहीं देता है । बात यह है कि—

"There has been a demand from certain sections of the people of this territory for merger of Goa with the adjoining State of Maharashtra."

गोवा के जो लोग हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि हम अपना मत दें कि हमको कहां जाना है । कोई आदमी यदि यह कहता है कि मुझे अमुक जगह जाना है, तब दूसरा आदमी यह कहे कि तुम मत जाओ, यह तो मेरे समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है । जो उनका डेमोक्रेटिक राइट है, जो उनका इनहेरीटेन्ट हक है उस में आप कैसे दखल डाल सकते हैं, इस में तो झगड़ने की कोई बात ही नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि—इसमें लिखा है—

"whether the Goa area should merge in the adjoining State of Maharashtra or not and whether the Daman and Diu areas should merge in Gujarat or not."

यानी हम जैसे पहले थे वैसे ही रहें या जो हमारी एडजवाइनिंग स्टेट है, उस से मर्ज हो जायं, यह बात उन को स्वयं तय करनी होगी । हमारे मित्र हनुमंतैया जी ने कुछ महाराष्ट्र के बारे में कहा, जैसे मनुष्य को कभी-कभी कोई गलतफहमी हो जाती है, हो सकता है कि उनको भी कुछ गलतफहमी हो गई हो । उन्होंने शिव सेना के बारे में कहा, शिव सेना या शिवाजी के बारे में यदि हमारे मन में कोई आदर है, तो वह कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है । जैसे घर में, फैमिली में कोई आदमी होता है, जो घर का कर्त्ता होता है, उस के प्रति आदर हो, पड़ौसी के लिये भी आदर हो, वही स्थिति यहां पर है जैसा शिवाजी के लिये आदर है, उसी तरह से गांधी जी के लिये भी आदर है । फिर शिवाजी के लिये कहते हैं, शिव सेना बनाते

[श्री तुलशी दास जाधव]

हैं, अतिक्रमण करते हैं, ऐसा कहना बहुत गलत है। पुरुशोत्तम भाई पटेल साहब भी कहते हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ऐसा विचार मन में क्यों लाया जाता है। जब आपने भाशावार प्रान्त रचना के सिद्धांत को कबूल कर लिया है तब जो जो प्रदेश मराठी भाषा बोलने वाले हैं, उन को कैसे रोक सकते हैं।

उन्होंने बम्बई के लिये कहा। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं हुई जिससे कोई वहां जुल्म किया गया हो या कोई अप्रिय बात हुई हो। दिल्ली में यदि कोई डिमांस्ट्रेशन होता है तो मोटरें जलाई जाती हैं, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं हुई, जब बाईसिकल शुरू रहा, तब भी वहां डिमांशट्रेशन हुए, लेकिन दूसरी कम्यूनिटी के लिये कोई ऐसी बात नहीं हुई, जिससे कि कोई तकलीफ हुई हो।

श्री पु० र० पटेल : आप भूल गये कि क्या हुआ था।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जैसे दूसरी जगहों पर होता है, वैसे नहीं हुआ था।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब बम्बई को अलग रखा जाता है, बेलगांव जो कि मराठी भाषी प्रदेश है, उस को अलग रखा जाता है, पहले ही जब कमीशन बना था, उसी वक्त यह चीज तय हो जाती तो यह झगड़ा पैदा नहीं होता। हिन्दुस्तान में कोई हिस्सा ऐसा अलग नहीं रखा जो कि उसके भाशावार प्रान्त के साथ न हो, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र ही ऐसा प्रदेश है जहां बेलगांव, कारवाड़ और गोआ को अलग रखा गया। जब वहां के लोग उसके लिये प्रतिकार करते हैं तो उस पर आपत्ति उठाई जाती है। जैसे एक बूढ़ी रास्ते से जाती है एक आदमी आ कर उसको धक्का मार कर चला जाता है, जब वह बूढ़ी कहती है कि धक्का क्यों मारते हो, तब एक तीसरा आदमी आ कर कहता है कि तुम दोनों क्यों झगड़ते हो, बिलकुल ऐसा ही महाराष्ट्र के झगड़े का सवाल है। जब बम्बई को बाहर निकालते हैं, तो उसका यह कहना है कि हमारे इन प्रदेशों को तो हमारे अन्दर रहने दीजिए।

मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी का जितना आदर आज दूसरे प्रांतों में है, उस से ज्यादा महाराष्ट्र में है। जब भी वहां पर कोई झगड़ा होता है तब वहां के लीडर अपनी जान का रिस्क लेकर वहां पर जाकर लोगों को सम्भालते हैं।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I request you, if it is so, to have Mahatmaji's statue near the India Gate, and not Shivaji's statue in Bombay.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : ठीक है, आप सजेशन दे सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि महाराष्ट्र अतिक्रमण करता हो। पहले कुछ भी हुआ हो भाषा के नाम पर लेकिन आज चूंकि साउथ शोलापुर के लोग कन्नड़ बोलने वाले हैं इस लिये हम उनसे नहीं कहते हैं कि तुम बाहर चले जाओ। यह बात भी नहीं है कि गोआ के साथ कोई दूसरी बात हो और मणिपुर, हिमाचल वालों के साथ कोई दूसरी बात हो। सारे प्रांत एक तरह पर हैं। इस लिये एक प्रांत का दूसरे प्रांत पर इस तरह का आरोप लगाना ठीक बात नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह कि पंडित जी ने महाराष्ट्र को जो आश्वासन दिया था वह हो सकता है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र ने ऐसा कौन सा आश्वासन दे रखा है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मैसूर वाले भी हमारे भाई हैं। हमारा उनसे प्रेम है। हमारे साथ वह बहुत दिन रहे हैं? इतना ही नहीं, हमने उनसे तेलगू भाषा

सीखी है। गुजराती भी हमारे भाई हैं, हमने उन से सबक सीखा है पालिटिक्स का और गांधी जी का। हमारे दिल में यह गुजरात का है, यह महाराष्ट्र का है, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। उनके लिए हमारे अन्दर प्रेम है, आदर है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is not often that we have the pleasure of recording our support to legislation sponsored by Government. But on this occasion I am glad that I can say that we are in favour of the Bill which is being placed before the House. This Bill would mean, I hope, the return of Goa which was sought for a long time to be drawn away from India's bosom and which has been paraded to the world outside as a western basis in our Indian desert and this legislation will, I hope, conclude the process of the return of Goa to India. On this occasion we must salute the memory of the freedom struggle of the Goan people because we all know the kind of repression that used to be the rule in that part of the country; we all know how the Portuguese militia has been mobilised in proportion to the population in a measure which was not even conceivable in the conditions that prevailed in the British India of the old days. I, therefore, welcome the possibility which is envisaged in this Bill of the completion of the process. The footling little controversies apart, between the States of Maharashtra, Mysore or Gujarat or whoever else it may be, we hope to see the return of Goa to Maharashtra and of Daman and Dieu to Gujarat. If there are some discordant voices like the very formidable voice of Mr. Hanumanthaiya and those who are supporting him asking for the Canarese people to be brought into the picture, I am afraid it is a little too far.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Have a soft corner for them also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is rather out of tune with the situation. Can we ask them in all humility not to talk in terms of chauvinism of the Maharashtra or any other part of this country in order to bring forward, as it were, the non-chauvinism and the humility of his own region? We better not have this attitude. I may say that in certain matters. I do feel slightly rattled by the Maharashtrian attitude in regard to its dispute with Mysore. For that reason I am not going to countenance the kind of reference which Shri Hanumanthaiya made to Maharashtrian chauvinism as he put it. I am sure Mr. Hanumanthaiya knows that the events which happened in Bombay to which he made a reference are events which every decent Maharashtrian regrets very deeply. There is no doubt about it and therefore let us not drag this skeleton of chauvinism which might be lurking in the minds of many. In our country we are trying to see an integrated India. The process of the completion of integration of our States into a national entity called India would be helped by the legislation before us. I would however like the Government to make the poll really free and honest.

Mr. Dandekar is not here and at one period of time I was slightly attracted to the idea of Goans outside Goa even being entitled to take part in the opinion poll because I know in places like Bombay there are large numbers of Goans who possibly send their earnings back home. But I have since heard the argument of Mr. Shinkre and other speakers and I think that this would be a rather dangerous precedent and unnecessary also and so I would not press that point of view.

It is a good thing that the Bandhodkar Ministry has offered to quit office before the poll is taken on that issue. I agree with my friend Mr. Limaye that this is a precedent which the Congress Government should have tried to apply in the case of the general elections which are in the offing. Over and over again reference had been made to Jawaharlal Nehru's assurance

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

regarding Goa retaining her own identity for a period of time. He never said that it is to be for ten years or it should be more. He has envisaged that even inside of ten years we can conclude that process. I am very much at one with Mr. Shinkre and I think when the emphasis on the cultural and social pattern and the history of Goa is made only to highlight the separation of Goa from the rest of India it is entirely misplaced and entirely mischievous. We cannot forget that these people who are now coming forward to champion the separate identity of Goa as a cultural entity used to call the people of Goa Goanese just as at one time we were called Asiatics all over the world and this word Asian came into the picture to express our sense of detestation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member shoud conclude.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall take only two more minutes; I represent a Party. They used to be put in a separate compartment, as it were. They used to be isolated from the rest of the Indian community. We are told about a particular spiritual climate which seems to have pervaded Goa. I know a certain kind of Latin European temperament got injected to some parts of India. But our country is hospitable to all kinds of influences and we can afford to have pockets here and there where foreign European influences can often be seen to operate. But merely because the upper stratem of Goan society had imbibed something of latin European culture, that does not mean to say that the desire of the overwhelming majority of the population would be thwarted and the merger with Maharashtra which is very natural process should be delayed. This reminds me of one thing which has happened only recently.

All of us were very happy when the news came that an Indian girl Miss Reita Faria was crowned as the beauty queen of the world. She comes from Goa. We were all happy about it. We were unhappy that the Prime Minister, a woman Prime Minister at that, forgot to send her congratulations. Later she said she was sorry; she did not congratulate her in time. We were surprised perhaps we should not be surprised at the practised ineptitude of our High Commission in London. The High Commission took no notice whatever of an Indian girls having been crowned as Beauty queen of the world. Anyway, she comes from Goa. After sometime we discovered that she was moving into some kind of an entertainment racket . . . (*Interruptions.*) for American troops in Vietnam. Then came the news that she was not going there. I am concluding, Sir. Then again comes the news that she has changed her mind and whether it is Viet-Nam or moon she is going wherever she wants to go. She is a lovely woman and I do not want to say anything against a lovely woman but when a lovely woman stoops to folly, she should know how far she should go. On this occasion, what I fear is, she has inherited some of the hangovers of the old days when these people seem to think that they are not Indians and that they belong to a different category of human beings and therefore want to demarcate themselves away from the rest of us in India. It is only an illustration of the kind of isolationism in which this part of our country has been placed by the former regime and I feel it is about time that we take all possible steps in order to ractify the whole process.

Shri Hanumanthaiya very correctly referred to certain things happening in the Congress party. He referred to a particular gentleman from Goa—Kakodkar or somebody—performing the vanishing trick. He referred to the factions proliferating inside the Congress party and the State interests militating against the Central interests and the faults and foibles of the Congress party. But they should be no argument for denying the principal demand which is that the people of Goa

should express their opinion freely and frankly in regard to the proposed merger of Goa with Maharashtra and that the people of Daman and Diu should express their views in regard to their merger with Gujarat.

Therefore, I support this Bill and I oppose the kind of suggestions which were otherwise made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Basappa.

Shri Raghunath Singh: So, I am not speaking? Is there any chance for me? I gave my name two days ago. I am the Secretary of the party.

Shri Joachim Alva: He is an important Member; he is also Secretary of the party. He may be given a chance.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I will go out then. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You will get your chance, I have got your name here.

Shri P. R. Patel: You are not giving chance to the Gujarat people; it seems so. From Maharashtra, so many Members spoke; from Mysore, so many Members have spoken. But from Gujarat none of us has been called. Has Gujarat nothing to say on this? This Bill affects Gujarat also.

Shri Basappa: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, speaking on this Bill, I would like to make the position of Mysore clear in this respect. We have been saying that in respect of Goa, the national interests must be the primary consideration. The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru considered all these aspects and said that for a certain period Goa should remain as a Union territory. To change that thing is not in the interests of Goa nor in the national interests. Those who want to say that it should merge with Maharashtra have quoted the historical reasons and records, and mentioned the geographical contiguity, administrative convenience and all that. If you say that all these factors go against Mysore, then I do not want this territory to come to Mysore and I am prepared to withdraw my amendment. But let us consider it. Let the House, in a decent manner, consider these aspects. (*Interruption*).

An. hon. Member: What is this "decent manner"?

Shri Basappa: I meant only in a proper manner. After all, English is not my mother-tongue. Therefore, you must take the spirit in which I am saying this. I may put forward those reasons on which they claim that Goa should go to Maharashtra. If for any reason you come to the conclusion that it should not remain a Union territory, then, if those people make a claim on other grounds for merging it with Maharashtra, I want to join issue with them. I may be defeated but I do not mind it.

Sir, you come from Shimoga district. You know how the rulers of Shimoga had made treaties with Goa at that time. Historically also,—these are historical reasons—from 119 A.D. to 1312 A.D. Goa was under the Kadamba rulers. Afterwards, the rulers of Hikeri, in 1632, made a treaty with the Portuguese. Again, as my hon. friend said, in 1763, the Karnataka ruler, Raja Sondha, ceded some of his territories. So, nowhere does Maharashtra come into the picture. At no time were they the rulers of Goa. I may make bold to say that. I would say that even on economic grounds, the Vijayanagar rulers had control over Goa and they were sending cloth to other countries and from that port they were importing horses to the military. These are the historical facts.

On the question of hinterland, the hon. Member admitted that three-fourths of the hinterland belongs to Mysore and only 20 per cent or so comes under Maharashtra. On the question of geographical contiguity, only 20 per cent lies along Maharashtra, while 80 per cent of it is contiguous to Mysore. My hon. friend does not deny it. Then, in Malnad

[Shri Basappa]

area of Mysore and in Goa, the physical features are all the same. Goa gets food materials, its vegetables and all these things from the Mysore area. I therefore emphasise that for economic reasons, on the grounds of administrative convenience, geographical contiguity and historical connections, Mysore has something to do with Goa, and if only on these points you are going to consider it and decide the issue, you consider it impartially and come to whatever decision that is necessary.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

I welcome the Bill. I am not opposing the Bill. What I want is, because of the democratic features and because the assurance was given and they are going to implement a policy in this Bill, let the opinion be fair and free. What we are asking is this: there is now a hustling through of the Bill and there is already a weightage given on the clauses which are in favour of a merger with Maharashtra. That should not be done. The Bill must be corrected and therefore I say we should not hurry through the Bill. When I say that the Bill must be postponed, it is not my intention to see that I must stop this Bill. My intention is that the feelings which are running very high in this country must be cooled down before you take up a Bill of this kind, and a decision must not be taken under pressure. I say even today that this decision has been taken under pressure. You can examine it, and if you do not, in the case of Pondicherry, Manipur and Tripura, find the need for any merger, why should there be this hurry only in the case of Goa?

Shri Shinkre: Because the people of Goa want it.

Shri Basappa: Let them get accustomed to the present situation for some more time. (*Interruption*). Let us consider the pre-requisite. After all, when you decide a change or want to amend any article in the Constitution, you want two-thirds majority. But here, by one single voting you are going to transfer a part of our land to another. Let us have, give consideration to the aspect of a fair, bigger majority in this matter. That is what I would like to say.

Take the electoral rolls. There are the legal questions, whether Goans should be taken as voters or not. On legislation, it is a special kind of poll which we are introducing for the first time. If you want to have the elections, you get into play the Representation of the People Act. For an opinion poll, you must have separate piece of legislation which will incorporate also the other parts of India which will include some other people also to vote.

The late Prime Minister's assurance has already been quoted. I do not want to go into the details. After all, there is suspicion in the mind of the people; the interest of Goa is going to be sacrificed at the alter of opportunism and balance of power at the Centre. This should be stopped. This thing must go and it must be erased from the mind of the people. I do not say that; but there are people who entertain it; it must be erased from the mind of those very people.

Goa is of strategic importance; it is a place of great importance, of naval importance and of military importance. It should remain as it is for some more time, as a Union territory, so that you can consider it later. When Nehru made his statement, he had an international aspect in mind and it had wider implications. So, let us not hurry through this Bill. What is the situation in Goa? Is there any administration in Goa today? Who can say that there is administration? Is there a judiciary existing? Let us ask the Law Minister whether the judiciary is functioning there. Under these circumstances, let not any extra influence come in and pressurise the poll. If Maharashtra people are prepared to

do it, the other people also will also go out and do a lot of things there. The Government must take care to see that a free and fair election is conducted only through impartial people. Not only must the Ministry there resign but those political officers and the Maharashtra officers who are controlling the election must also be removed from that place. Others who are the proper man should conduct the election. I am for opinion poll. Let it not come to Mysore, but only if they join issue with me, I am prepared to join issue with them and say that it must come to Mysore.

16 hrs.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to make an objective approach and I want to start by saying that I am not actuated by any animus or any antipathy against Maharashtra. As a matter of fact, a good part of my political life was spent with great Maharashtra leaders like Dr. Savarkar, Kelkar, Keskar, Dr. Moonje and the great Tapade, and I know they are not only great sons of Maharashtra but great sons of India. I am only pointing out that we had given certain solemn pledges—the nation has given certain solemn pledges to the people of Goa. I am merely pointing out the solemn pledges given at the highest possible level. At the Jaipur session the Congress first of all gave the pledge that the cultural heritage of Goa should be maintained. Some extracts were quoted by Mr. Dandeker. Presiding over the Goan Rally in Bombay, Jawaharlal Nehru gave a definite pledge in June 1936. Even later in 1962 Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to Mr. Nijalingappa, the Chief Minister of Mysore, as follows:

> "We have decided and we hold to that decision that Goa should remain a separate entity in the Union of India. Why should there be this hankering for Goa to be merged into this State or that State? I do not understand it. Goa can develop as it likes within the framework of India and add to the richness of India."

At the opening of the Parliamentary Session which enacted the Union Territories Act, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said:

> "We have, however, repeatedly assured the people of Goa and the world that the personality that this area has acquired, shall be preserved."

On 4th December, 1963, Shastriji said at a public meeting in Panjim:

> "The degree of autonomy which Goa will enjoy will be as full and complete as that of any State."

We are now having this constitutional device of a referendum. We welcome it. If the people of Goa want to remain as a separate State in the Indian Union within the framework of the Constitution, let them decide like that. The only thing we want is, let there be an honest effort; let there be a proper and full observance of the pledges. To whom did the Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru and other national leaders give this pledge? It was given to the Goans. 85,000 Goans are living in Bombay. They played a magnificent part in the liberation struggle of Goa.

Shri Alvares: They did not.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: They are trying to whittle it down. They did their best. As a matter of fact, the response to Jawaharlal Nehru's appeal was there. We are very proud of the part played by two members of the Lok Sabha. The first was the great son of Maharashtra, Prof. Deshpande, who started the movement, who was in Dr. Salazar's jail for a long period and who was given 80 stripes. He came back and we welcomed him. Then Mr. Tridib Kumar Chowdhury, one of our colleagues, spent 18 months in Dr. Salazar's jail.

The call was given by Jawaharlal Nehru. The Goan Congress itself, said, "Quit Goa". That was the cry they

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

raised and it was ultimately fulfilled. Should not this pledge be redeemed? Should not those 80,000 or 100,000 Goans in Bombay who fought against the ruthless, autocratic Portuguese fascist despotism and did their best for the liberation of Goa be allowed to have their say? The Minister is basically wrong when he point out to the Representation of the People Act which says that an elector can only be a person normally resident in that territory. This is not an election for 5 years of a member to the Assembly or Parliament. This is for ever, not for generations, but centuries together. You are determining the future of Goa. Therefore, all the Goans should have their say. There are 20,000 of them who are seamen operating in different parts, because that is one of their main occupations.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is wrong.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I stand corrected. Whatever be their number, have they got the right to give their opinion? Make the redemption of this pledge comprehensive, consistent, honest and sincere. Don't deprive these people in the name of the Representation of the People Act. It does not deal with referendum or destiny of a State for ever. There only local problem and local grievances are to be redressed. Here we have to deal with the future of the entire Goanese people to whom you gave the pledge, who participated in the liberation struggle and who did their best for rescuing Goa from the dictatorship of Dr. Salazar. That is the point which should be considered.

I have tabled a motion and so have Mr. Dandeker and Prof. Ranga that you should exclude from the poll those who are really not Goans. The House should know that for three successive elections, the 85,000 people in Bombay were excluded.

Shri Shinkre: They chose to remain out.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I have got the letter of the Government. It says:

> "The Goans are not eligible for enrolment as voters in the electoral rolls for Parliament and Assembly..".

They were living there fighting for Goan's liberty. They are as much Goans as anybody else. They are sons and grandsons of those who were in Goa. But they are told, "You have got to fight for Goa". Should we not make our pledge effective so far as they are concerned and say that those who have been excluded from participating in our democratic life should be given a chance of having their say as to what shall be the permanent future and reshaping of the destiny of Goa? That is my point.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी की इस भावना का आदर करता हूं कि देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों की तरह गोआ भी हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा था और जो दो भाई बहुत दिनों तक अलग अलग रहे, अगर वे आज मिल रहे हैं, तो यह हमारे लिये हर्ष की बात है ।

श्री हनुमन्तैया ने शिवाजी की बात उठाई । कुछ साम्प्रदायिक बात उठाई । शिवाजी की भावना क्या थी ? शिवाजी चाहते थे। हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दुस्तानियों का राज्य हो । उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि यहां पर ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र या तामिल अथवा आन्ध्र के लोगों का राज्य हो । उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान एक है । हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दुस्तानियों का राज्य होना चाहिए । जो लोग शिवाजी की इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं, वे शिवाजी का अनुकरण करने वाले नहीं हैं । मैं श्री हनुमन्तैया को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि भारतवर्ष का शासन एक सैकुलर शासन है, धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य है, उसमें सम्प्रदाय का कोई स्थान नहीं होगा और अगर सम्प्रदाय का स्थान होगा, तो वह इस सदन को मान्य नहीं होगा ।

गोआ को 1961 में यूनियन टेरीटरी करार दिया गया उस के बाद 1963 में यूनियन टेरीटरीज एक्ट पास हुआ, जिस के अनुसार गोआ में नया शासन आया । 9 दिसम्बर, 1963 को गोवा में जनरल इलैक्शन हुआ । वह इलैक्शन किस बुनियाद पर लड़ा गया था ? वहां पर दो इलैक्शन मैनिफैस्टो बहुत इम्पार्टेंट थे ? पहला इलैक्शन मैनिफैस्टो गोमान्तक पार्टी का था, जिसमें "इम्मीजिएट मर्जर विद महाराष्ट्र" का नारा लगाया गया था । दूसरा मैनिफैस्टो कांग्रेस पार्टी का था, जिसके आइटम 16 में यह कहा गया था :

"The Government of India have made it clear that the future of Goa and whether it should merge with the adjoining territory of Maharashtra will be ultimately decided according to the wishes of the people of Goa."

जहां तक उस एलैक्शन का सम्बन्ध है, गोआ की 3,50,039 लोगों की इलैक्ट्रेट में से 2,49,535 लोगों ने इलैक्शन में भाग लिया, जिन में से गोमान्तक दल को 1,00,117 वोट मिले और कांग्रेस दल को 43,000 वोट । इसका अर्थ यह है कि गोआ के 1,43,117 वोटर्ज ने महाराष्ट्र के साथ मर्जर के पक्ष में मत दिया । अब डंडेकर जी ने प्रश्न उठाया पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का। मैं उनके दो पत्र पढ़ना चाहता हूं । पीछे की बात सन 50 की 54 की या 55 की क्या थी, उसमें कोई मतलब नहीं है । हमारा इतिहास गोआ के साथ, हमारा संबंध गोआ के साथ सन 1961 के बाद आरम्भ होता है । 1961 के बाद हमारी इस गवर्नमेंट का क्या सिद्धांत या उस सिद्धांत को देखना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के पास समय ज्यादा नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अगर आप कहें तो मैं इस को रख दूं, न पढ़ूं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप उसका सार कह दें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सार ही कहूंगा ।

काकोडकर जी का नाम बहुत कोट किया जाता है । 2-1-63 को उन को पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने पत्र लिखा :

"It will have to be decided by the people of Goa."

फिर 9-7-63 को दूसरा पत्र लिखा :

"I have said that the future of Goa will be decided by the People of Goa."

अच्छा, इसके बाद क्या होता है ? . . . . . (व्यवधान)

इस प्रकार से अगर कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने कोई प्रस्ताव पास किया कि दस वर्ष तक के वास्ते स्थगित रखें तो यह गवर्नमेंट कांग्रेस कमेटी के प्रस्ताव से बाध्य नहीं है । हमें तो यह देखना है कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से डीक्लेरेशन क्या हुआ, प्राइममिनिस्टर ने क्या डिक्लेरेशन किया? प्राइममिनिस्टर ने दो बार डिक्लेयर किया कि गोआ का फेट क्या होगा, गोआ वालों के द्वारा उसका निर्णय लिया जायेगा । फिर गोआ की असेम्बली ने 22-11-65 को प्रस्ताव पास किया :

"Immediate merger of Goa with Maharashtra and Central Government would respect the above resolution."

यह आपकी गोआ असेम्बली का प्रस्ताव था । इस गोआ असेम्बली के प्रस्ताव के बाद जब कि गोआ के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब यहां आये तो उन्होंने श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से कहा कि मैं तैयार हूं कि इसी बुनियाद पर कि गोआ का मर्जर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हो या न हो, फिर से इलेक्शन करालिया जाय

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

उन्होंने इस बात को फिर दोहराया । तो आप देखेंगे कि वहां की असेम्बली ने और वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने दो दो बार कहा । दंडेकर साहब ने कांग्रेस का सवाल उठाया । वहां की पी० सी० सी० में 28 मेम्बर हैं, उनमें से 23 ने लिख कर दिया कि हम गोआ का मर्जर चाहते हैं । तो कांग्रेस को क्यों कोट करते हैं ? जो प्राविंशियल कांग्रेस कमेटी वहां है वहां के 28 में से 23 आदमियों ने कहा है कि इसका मर्जर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ होना चाहिए । लिहाजा आप कांग्रेस को दोष नहीं दे सकते ।

अब हमारे मित्रों ने एक यह बहस की है दो तिहाई मेजारिटी की । आचार्य कृपलानी जी बैठे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान का जब डिवीजन हुआ तो नार्थ वेस्ट फ्रंटियर प्राविंट को किस बुनियाद पर आपने अलग किया ? क्या परसेंटेज था ? वहां पर 75 परसेंट मेजारिटी की बात नहीं की, दो तिहाई मेजारिटी की बात नहीं की । बल्कि डेढ़ परसेंट मेजारिटी के ऊपर नार्थ वेस्ट फ्रंटियर प्राविंस को पाकिस्तान को दे दिया । साढ़े अड़तालीस परसेंट पाकिस्तान साथ के रहने के पक्ष में नहीं थे, साढ़े 51 परसेंट पाकिस्तान के पक्ष में थे । 'सिम्पिल मेजारिटी' से आपने किया । तो जब सिम्पिल मेजारिटी से आप हिन्दुस्तान के पार्टीशन के सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं तो आज कोई प्रश्न नहीं पैदा होता है कि आप उसी सिद्धान्त को यहां मानने के लिये तैयार न हों ।

श्री ज० भ० कृपालानी : वह बेवकूफी की थी ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उस बेवकूफी का प्रायश्चित हम लोग कर रहे हैं । दूसरा सवाल उठाया जा रहा है लैंग्वेज का । आप लैंग्वेज देखें 1960 के सेन्सस के अनुसार . . .

श्री हनुमन्तैया : वह ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : गवर्नमेंट का रिकार्ड है । मैं उसे ठीक मानता हूं । आप न मानें ।

एक मिनट में मैं समाप्त करता हूं । 1960 के सेन्सस में आप देखें क्योंकि 1960 में इंडियन टेरीटरी यूनियन ऐक्ट नहीं अप्लाई हुआ था । उस में आप देखें कि 4,97,227 कोंकनी बोलने वाले, 9142 मराठी बोलने वाले और 813 कन्नड़ बोलने वाले हैं । और इस बात को आप देखें कि ग्रियर्सन ने लिखा था कि महाराष्ट्रियन और कोंकनी क्या है ? यह जो प्राकृत भाषा है उसकी दो शाखायें हैं । इस वास्ते लैंग्वेज को देखें तो उसमें भी यह बात नहीं आती कि हम इस बात को न मानें ।

कल्चर की बात कही गई । एन० सी० चटर्जी साहब ने कल्चर की बात उठायी । हिन्दुस्तान का कल्चर एक है । मुस्लिम लीग के नारे को हमने नहीं माना । मुस्लिम लीग कहती थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के कल्चर दो हैं । हमने कहा कि एक है । आज आप किस बुनियाद पर कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का कल्चर अलग है और गोआ का कल्चर अलग है ? आज आप यह कहेंगे तो कल को यह भी कहेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान का कल्चर अलग है, काश्मीर का कल्चर अलग है, यू० पी० का कलचर अलग है । इस सिद्धान्त को हम नहीं मान सकते । हिन्दुस्तान का एक कल्चर है । कायदे आजम जिन्ना ने इसको नहीं माना लेकिन हमने बराबर यही माना ।

सभापति महोदय : अब समाप्त करिए ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आज किस आधार पर हम दो कल्चर को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं ? इस वास्ते मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई प्रश्न नहीं है कि गोआ का मर्जर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ न हो ।

अब एक प्रश्न सिर्फ और रह गया है कि गोआ के बाहर जो रहने वाले लोग हैं उनको भी वोट देने का अधिकार हो। गवर्नमेंट एक अमेंडमेंट शायद ला रही है कि गोआ के रहने वालों को भी जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर हैं और जो कि कहीं वोटर नहीं हैं, उनको गोआ में वोट देने का अधिकार हो। यह सिद्धान्त बड़ा अच्छा है। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि इस सिद्धान्त को हम इनडेफिनिटली मान लें, सारी दुनिया के जितने लोग हैं जब तक वह वोटर न हो जायें तब तक गोआ का मर्जर न हो। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि एक टाइम लिमिट होना चाहिए कि इसके अन्दर पीपुल्स रेप्रेजेन्टेशन ऐक्ट के अनुसार गोआ में आ कर के जो लोग गोआ के नागरिक होना चाहते हैं उनको अवश्य वोट का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर आप इस सिद्धान्त को लागू करना चाहते हैं तो जो राजस्थान के आसाम में हैं उनको फिर राजस्थान में वोट देने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, और जो काश्मीर के लोग काश्मीर के बाहर हैं उनको वोट देने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। अगर इस सिद्धान्त को लागू करेंगे तो फिर सारे हिन्दुस्तान की अवस्था बिगड़ जायगी।

एक बात और हमारे हनुमन्तैया जी ने कही ब्लाक गोट की। तो ब्लाक गोट तो डेमोक्रेसी में होती ही है। अगर ब्लाक गोट नहीं होता तो कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट कैसे बनती ? डेमोक्रेसी जहां होगी वहां तो ब्लाक गोट होगी ही। अगर हमारी ब्लाक गोट नहीं होगी तो हम आचार्य कृपलानी के स्थान पर बैठेंगे। ब्लाक गोट के कारण ही हम पावर में आये हैं। तो इसमें घबड़ाने की बात नहीं है। घबड़ाने की बात यह है जो ब्लाक गोट हो उसमें लोग सज्जन हों, अच्छे हों, सहिष्णु हों, उदार हों।

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Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bade.

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Shri Joachim Alva: Sir may I remind you that the Speaker promised to call me today?

Mr. Chairman: The direction that I have here is that the hon. Minister should be called at 4.30. I have requested him to speak a few minutes later. If hon. Members help me by confining their remarks to five minutes, I will be able to accommodate more hon. Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, once you occupy the Chair, all powers of the Speaker are vested in you.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, what I want to submit is that the Speaker promised to call me today.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Alva should know that it is not only from one side that hon. Members have to speak. Turn by turn, Members from this side and that side speak. Perhaps his chance also might come.

Shri Joachim Alva: My constituency is on the borders of Goa.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order—Shri Bade.

श्री बड़े : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल लाया गया है ओपिनियन पोल के वास्ते हमको फिर ओपिनियन देना है। यह ओपिनियन के लिए क्या यह एक विचित्र पोल निकला है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। कांग्रेस शासन का हर एक जगह अलग अलग स्टैंडर्ड है। कभी पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश का करना हो तो उसके वास्ते अलग स्टैंडर्ड, नर्मदा के पानी का झगड़ा हो तो वहां अलग स्टैंडर्ड और यहां इस बिल में अलग स्टैंडर्ड। जब कि वहां की विधान सभा ने, गोआ की विधान सभा ने निर्णय ले लिया था कि महाराष्ट्र में इसको मिलना चाहिए, ऐसी स्थिति में यह ओपिनियन पोल लाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? वास्तव में दाना डाल कर मुर्गी लड़ाने से ही इस कांग्रेस शासन का काम चलता है। पहले वह इसको

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[श्री बड़े]

टालते रहे, लेकिन जब गोआ में एक फीलिंग उत्पन्न हो गई कि हमको महाराष्ट्र से मिलना है, उसी समय मैसूर ने आवाज उठाई, उसके बाद इस ओपिनियन पोल को सामने ले आये ।

आज मेरे सामने हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वीर मोहन रानाडे आज पुर्तगीज की जेल में हैं, जिन्होंने गोआ को मुक्त कराया, उनको छुड़ाने के लिये इस शासन ने क्या किय है ? आज जब महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर में झगड़ा उत्पन्न हुआ तो हमारे हनुमन्तैया जी कहते हैं कि वहां पर शिवाजी का स्टेचू क्यों होना चाहिये ? मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र के प्रत्येक आदमी के दिल में शिवाजी भरे हुए हैं, स्टेचू की तो आप क्या कहते हैं । राणा प्रताप, शिवाजी, गुरू गोविन्द सिंह, ये हमारे राष्ट्र पुरुष हैं .....

सभापति महोदय : आपने उनको गलत समझा है ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. My hon. friend belongs to a party whose ideal is Akhand Bharat. I agree with that ideal. I was pleading for his cause that no sectarian personage should be sponsored as the leader of the nation. Any person who is sponsored as the leader of the nation must be a person of all-India charcter, not a sectarian character. That was the point I was making.

श्री बड़े : उन्होंने अपने इन्टरप्शन में कहा था, इसीलिये मैंने ऐसा कहा ।

मैं इस समय तीन मिनट में केवल तीन प्वाइंट्स हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं—पहला तो यह है कि जब गोआ में इलैक्शन हुआ था, उस इलैक्शन से ही यह निर्णय ले लिया गया था । क्योंकि इसी प्वाइंट के आधार पर इलैक्शन लड़ा गया था कि गोआ महाराष्ट्र में मिले या उससे अलग रहे और जो पार्टी महाराष्ट्र से मिलना चाहती थी, वही पार्टी मेजोरिटी में जीत कर आई थी ।

दूसरे उसके बाद वहां की विधान सभा ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया जिसमें महाराष्ट्र से मिलने का निर्णय किया गया, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी यह ओपिनियन पोल वहां पर लाया गया, यह प्रेशर की वजह से नहीं हुआ तो किस वजह से हुआ ।

तीसरी बात गोआ के बाहर जो लोग रहते हैं, उनको वोट देने का अधिकार क्या है ? मैं महाराष्ट्री हूं, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में रहता हूं, तो क्या मैं महाराष्ट्र में जाकर वोट दे सकता हूं? दाण्डेकर जी इन्दौर के महाराष्ट्री हैं, तो क्या वह दूसरी जगह जाकर वोट दे सकते हैं? चैटर्जी साहब क्या कलकत्ता में जाकर वोट दे सकते हैं, जो लोग तीन तीन पीढ़ियों से गोआ में रहते हैं, उनको ही यह अधिकार होना चाहिये । जैसा हमारे मित्र ने कहा कि दाण्डेकर जी एक लाबी को रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं, तो उनको नाराज नहीं होना चाहिये . .

Shri N. Dandeker: I never represent any lobby.

Mr. Chairman: He equally meant so.

श्री बड़े : It is in good sense.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग तीन-तीन पीढ़ियों से बम्बई में रहते हैं, जिन्होंने वहां के कारपोरेशन के इलैक्शन में भाग लिया, वहां पर जैनरल इलैक्शन में वोट दिया है, जिनका इन्टरेस्ट बम्बई में है, वे गोआ में जाकर वोट क्यों दें ?

एक मुझे यह कहना है कि बन्दोडकर मंत्री मंडल को इस्तीफा देने के लिये क्यों कहा गया, वास्तव में यह सरकार मैसूर से इतना ज्यादा प्रेशराइज्ड हो गई है कि आज चव्हाण साहब भी यहां आने को तैयार नहीं हैं । वह समझते हैं कि हम "सोडा" हो गये

हैं, हमारे यहां मराठी में सोडा को अछूत कहते हैं । उनको देखना चाहिये था कि यहां इस हाउस में उनके खिलाफ क्या बोला गया है । शिव सेना की बात तो कैबिनेट तक पहुंच गई है, उन्होंने शिव सेना के विरुद्ध भाषण दिया, इस प्रकार का एलीगेशन लगाना—चव्हाण साहब और मिनिस्टरी पर प्रेशर डालना है । इसका मतलब है कि एक स्टैंडर्ड तो गोआ के लिये कर दिया और दूसरा दूसरी जगह कर दिया । आपको दूसरी जगह भी वैसा ही करना चाहिये था, मध्य प्रदेश में डी० पी० मिश्र को राजीनामा दो, तो लेंगे, वहां से कोई त्याग-पत्र नहीं लेंगे । इसलिये बन्दोडकर से त्यागपत्र लेना—एक स्टैंडर्ड बनाया, लेकिन दूसरी जगह उस स्टैंडर्ड को लागू नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि उससे कांग्रेस शासन फेल होता है, आपस के झगड़े शुरू हो जाते हैं ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hold that more than any individual I am responsible for the liberation of Goa, because if I had not stood as a candidate for North Bombay, probably there would have been no liberation of Goa, whatever my friends might say.

I am afraid that there is a lot of confusion caused by the speeches that I have heard so far. Linguistic provinces do not mean that there cannot be two provinces of one language. If that were so, then Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana would be one State. So, the sooner this confusion is taken away from the minds of the people, who are thinking in terms of linguistic provinces, the better it will be. Even if we think in terms of linguistic provinces, Goanese language is not Marathi language.

Shri Shinkre: Then what is it?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I know much more than you know.

Shri Shinkre: Presumption.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It is not presumption. I am going to refer you to a very learned man....

Shri Nath Pai: I can refer to three learned men.

Shri J. B. Kripalani:....a very highly learned man, Kaka Kalelkar.

Shri Shinkre: Of all men?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why not Grierson?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Grierson can also speak. But I can tell you the views of Kaka Kalelkar on Marathi language. I am not giving my views. I am giving the evidence of learned people.

Shri Shinkre: Do not accept the views of Kaka Kalelkar on Marathi language. You can accept the views of anybody else. I have no objection.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He is considered a very learned man. Our friend might not admit it, but the Government of India has admitted it.

Shri Shinkre: Oh!

Shri Nath Pai: That is one of the major mistakes of the Government of India.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am only giving you his opinion. You may accept it or not accept it. That is your look-out. As I said, let there be no confusion about it; linguistic provinces do not mean that every language should have only one province. Any language can have two provinces or three provinces. There is no bar to that. What I mean to say is that the language spoken in Goa is certainly not the same language which is spoken in Poona. It is Kokoni. That is what I say.

Shri Shinkre: Is the language spoken in Poona the same as the language spoken in Khandesh?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I also think that the Bill is good. The opinion of the people of Goa should be obtained; there is no dispute about that. Do not be fanatical. The question is only about the definition of who is a Goan. That is all. There is no dispute about it that the Goans should decide their fate. We stick to that, apart from the previous commitments made by this man or that man. We have no respect for even Gandhiji's commitment. Then, what is the fate of commitments of others? Why do not hear his name in political circles any more. So, let us not think of that.

Let us think of who is a Goan and should be entitled to vote. That is the question that has to be decided here. I think, when you are going to decide the fate of a particular region, it is necessary to decide as to who is a citizen. I will leave it to the Government to decide as to who is a Goan, because in the past they have said that the Goans are those whose father and grandfather were Goans and if they went to Bombay to earn their livelihood and did not go to Goa because Goa was under foreign rule that is no disqualification for them.... (*Interruption*). Please listen to what I say. I am neither a Goanese nor a Marathi.

An hon. Member: Your are a Sindhi.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Unfortunately, I am not a Sindhi. I am not a UP-man; I am only an Indian. I am talking from the Indian point of view. Here the Karnatikas are allowed to speak and the Maharashtrians are allowed to speak but those who have nothing to do with this quarrel are kept away. I think, about this Bill the Maharashtrians and the Karnatikas should have been prohibited from speaking.

An hon. Member: The Goans alone should have spoken.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: And if there are no Goans here?

Shri Nath Pai: There are two Members of Parliament.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: But one swallow does not make a summer. And one of them lived all his life in Bombay; as if I do not know him. What are you talking? He himself having remained for umpteen years in Bombay does not want the Bombay Goans to be associated with voting. (*Interruption*). It is not a question of disparaging him. Let him deny and say that he has not lived all his life in Bombay because Portugal was in occupation of Goa.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Do you allege that he does not represent Goa?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I do not allege anything, my dear friend. But to say that the other Goans, who are living in Bombay, do not belong to Goa, while he himself belongs to Bombay, is that logic? Look at what you are talking. They do not understand that I am talking plain logic. But there is no need of talking rationally to people who are irrational. They are only excited by their own emotions and by partisan spirit. I have nothing to do with Goa or Karnatak or Maharashtra. I am only stating a fact that the Marathi language is not the same as the Konkani language.

Shri Shinkre: That is true.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He says, "That is true". A Daniel come to judgement.

Shri Basappa: Shri Shinkre admits it.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Another thing is that one language need not have, and has not, one province to itself. The third thing is that of the two representatives of Goa, one has always lived in Bombay. There must be many Goans who like him were remaining in Bombay because they did not want to go under the Portuguese rule. There are others who have

come there only for earning their livelihood. There may be 10, 12 or 40. All these men, I think, legitimately should be brought in. This is reason; all other is prejudice.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Dube.

Shri Joachim Alva: Will we get a chance at all, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: I cannot say yet.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want you to know that the Speaker said yesterday from the Chair that he would call me.

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Dubey.

Shri R. G. Dube (Bijapur North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a reference to Shivaji. Actually, we have to judge the role of Shivaji in the context of those days. He was a very great patriot and it was he who was responsible for the liberation of the country from foreign rule. He inspires us. I personally got my inspiration from Shivaji for my future life.

Then, Shri Chavan is above board because he has withdrawn from it. But it is no denying the fact that there is a section of the people who are trying to raise this communal feeling and hatred.

Now, the position is this. There are no two opinions about this that this cannot be postponed indefinitely. The point is whether this is the proper juncture, whether at this juncture, we can go hurriedly through this Bill or not, because, as Mr. Bade referred to Ranade who is rotting in the Portugal jail and there are other friends also, say, Kakodkar who has spent 20 years in prison. I do not know the composition of the Bondodkar Ministry. But there are persons who have suffered and made sacrifices in their lives and we have forgotten them. So, 1962 election, I am afraid, is not the proper criterion for judging the opinion of Goans. I am told that there are Goans, outside Goa, in Bombay and in Calcutta and in 1962, according to my information, subject to correction, many of these people had no right to vote during the 1962 elections because the Portuguese Government had driven out Goans and they had not exercised the right of vote. So, the only point for the serious consideration of the Government is whether Goans who are about 80,000, who had not exercised the right of vote in 1962 elections, and there are some who have suffered and made sacrifices, should be out of the picture. The Chief Election Commissioner might have gone into this carefully but—I am subject to correction—if 80,000 Goans are outside and if they have not had the right to vote, that factor should be taken into consideration.

It is a fact that there is a tendency in the country now to create an ill-feeling between Maharashtra and Mysore. It is necessary for us sometime to remember that this country is great and that the country's greatness and solidarity is the first thing. After all, it is not a question of Goa or Maharashtra or Mysore. That is not the point. But the point is that there is a tendency in the country now to forget the country's interest and to set aside the country's interest. This is the point.

I would request the Minister incharge that we should not hurriedly go through this Bill. Let us examine the electoral roll and let these Goans who were, unfortunately, driven out by the Portuguese Government have some opportunity to exercise their vote. That takes time.

With these few remarks, I repeat that this matter should be given a careful thought before we hurriedly go through this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Humayun Kabir.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमाहे) : सभापति महोदय, महिलाओं को भी मौका मिलना चाहिये।

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity of speaking on this subject which has, to my mind, quite unnecessarily excited a lot of passion.

The first thing I would like to say is that Goa is in India and, therefore, I was a little surprised when my friend Mr. Mukerjee suddenly said that this Bill is somehow going to complete the integration of Goa into India. I just could not understand him. How on earth a new Bill is going to integrate Goa into India as if the integration did not take place some five years ago?

Shri Shinkre: It is complete now.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no question of completion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Completion of linguistic integration.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no question of linguistic integration either.

The point is, Goa is already a part of India and if we overlook that fact, then, I think, we shall be fighting windmills and I know my hon. friend is occasionally prone to fight windmills and sometimes windmills that do not exist.

The second thing is that there is no difference of opinion whatsoever that the will of the Goan people should decide this matter. This has been the assurance not only of our late Prime Minister but even, apart from any assurance of the Prime Minister or anyone else,—it is an inherent right of the Indian people. In deciding about the will of the Goa people, we have to find who are the Goan people and that is where some difficulty has arisen. A very fine example has been given of Shri Alvares whom I have known for 25 years and he, I believe has not lived in Goa. Most of his life, he has lived in Bombay and yet, if I am not mistaken, he is some kind of a representative of Goa in Parliament. (*Interruptions.*)

An. hon. Member: Why some kind?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In the form in which the Bill has been presented, he will remain only "some kind" of a representative. That is my grouse against this Bill. I am glad to learn that the Government have had second thoughts and they are intending to move an amendment. This is what we were told a moment ago by the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party in this House that the Government would consider the case of those Goans who live outside Goa but who are not enfranchised anywhere else. The point is that over the last three General Elections, a number of Goans living outside Goa, living in different parts of India and who have lived in this country for two or three generations, were not given the vote on the ground that they were nationals of, what was at that time, a foreign territory. They could not vote even in 1962 because the time when the integration of Goa took place was so late that their names could not be included in the voter's list. Therefore, even though they were given the vote in civic elections, they were not given the vote in Parliamentary or Assembly elections. From that point of view, I think it would be less than fair and this House would be committing a travesty of justice if it did not allow persons of this type to be enrolled. I am quite prepared to accept the suggestion that there should be a time limit. This cannot be indefinite. Government may give one month or two months or whatever the period is and say that within such and such a period any Goan who may be an Indian national and has been an Indian national for the last five years but has not, for one reason or another, been enfranchised in any other part of India, should get the vote in deciding this question. The reference to the Representation of People Act has been disposed of by my hon. friend, Mr. Chatterjee. But even the Representation of People Act allows persons to be enrolled. Any one can make an application.

I remember the period of residence has been defined differently at different times. If a person has a house, he does not have to reside even for a day. At another time—I think in the amendment of 1956—it was provided that 24 hours before, one can make an application and yet get himself enrolled as a voter. If that is so, then why should there be this bar to the enrolement of the peoples of Goa?

The third point that I would like to make is this. It is true that an election has been held (*Interruptions*). I am speaking objectively. I do not belong to either Maharashtra or Mysore and I do not have the good fortune of being a Goan either. I speak as an Indian and I would say, looking at the facts objectively, that the results of the election in Goa were inconclusive; no Party had a clear majority. My friend, Mr. Raghunath Singh, referred to the figures: about 3 lakhs of people voted, out of which 1,09,000 supported the Gomantak Party. If 1,09,000 out of 3 lakhs supported the Gomantak Party, it cannot be said that there was a clear evidence in favour of immediate merger. I do not deny that there is a strong feeling. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding.

My point is that till now there has been no clear expression of opinion and all that we want is an expression of opinion. I am not opposing the poll. I am saying that there should be an opinion poll, but the opinion poll should be under conditions where not only is there justice but the people also believe that there is justice. That is even more important.

I am glad that the Government have already decided that the present Ministry there would resign as soon as the Bill is introduced. The Bill has been introduced. Whether they have stepped down as yet or not, I do not know. I do not want to cast any reflection on any officers. I know some of the officers. The Lt. Governor is a man of the highest integrity and he himself, when he was appointed, told me that it was a little awkward for him; even if he acted with the greatest of discretion and impartiality, there would be people who would be a little doubtful.

For these reasons, it is necessary that in deciding this issue, we should decide dispassionately, we should decide objectively, we should cut out passions and we should decide in the best interests of the Goan people in the context of the Indian union. It is immaterial whether Goa goes to Maharashtra or Mysore, so far as the rest of India is concerned.

I would very humbly plead with my friends from Maharashtra and Mysore that they should also look at it from that point of view. They should not look at it from the point of view of accession of some territory and a few more citizens to one State or the other.

Shri Joachim Alva: Goa has been the sick-child of Indian politics. For a long time, Goa gave great anxiety to the fathers of Indian nationalism, because Goa had been under Portuguese imperialism. The Portuguese are the blackest sheep in the dark garden of imperialism. They have been hauled up for judgments at the seat of the United Nations. They have been oppressing people in Angola. As one political analyst has said, but for the Portuguese landing in China, and but for their having been the first western colonisers in China, the Chinese would not have hated the west so must that they had finally to embrace communism with the result that they have become a menace to us. The original sin was committed by the Portuguese conquerers or the colonisers who went to China.

The Portuguese have still left cups of poison in Goa and I say this with all sense of responsibility and seriousness. I am a practising Roman Catholic, and I would like my Roman Catholic friends not to be afraid of India. There is no country like India

(Shri Joachim Alva)

in the world; this country is a country of tolerance of so many faiths and religions. As I said on the platfrom of the Ernakulan AICC meeting just two months ago, and I shall repeat it now. For the first time when I landed down in Kerala and I came down to the plains, I saw nothing but the towers of the Catholic churches there; I did not see any single temple roof there. That was due to the tolerance of the Hindu religion which has become mixed with Buddhism and some of the finest tents of toleration.

For long, Portugual had harassed us. I say this because I have been a victim of this. I was put up by Sardar Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as a candidate for election in 1937 in Bombay from the Christian communal seat to represent the Indian Christians of Bombay in the Assembly there. My hon. friend Shri C. R. Basappa perhaps does not know these facts. There were not less than 5000 Goan voters there who turned me out and they defeated me on the ground that I was a Hindu and I had married a Protestant and could not represent the Catholics. But that is another story.

I want to submit that this fanaticism must be destroyed root and branch from India. Whether it be existing among Christians or Hindus or Muslims or Sikhs or people belonging to any religion, unless we destroy this fanaticism we cannot build up this new India. It is unfortunate that even after twenty years of freedom we are still talking in terms of communities. The whole trouble has been due to this. Let the sick child of Goa be led into the garden of Indian democracy by Maharashtra and Mysore together without any bitterness and without any hatred.

I may tell you that I am a child of the fortunes of all the provinces or the States of India. I have been born under the influence of the temples of Udipi where the famous Madhwacharya was flourishing. But for the fact that I had read Ramayana in my younger days I would not have been what I am here. Then, I was educated by the jesuits, the greatest educators of the world. It is with that background that I say with all sense of responsibility that this fanaticism should be done away with. There are some Catholics in Goa who still think of their connections with Portugal. Until we cut off those connections, visible or invisible, we cannot put this country aright. The Mysoreans are charming and sweet people. The Maharashtrians are forthright valiant fighters and they speak out whatever they feel. I would appeal to the people of Maharashtra to put an end to the cry that may end in Bombay. Bombay has been known to be a cosmopolitan city. I have lived there for forty years. I started there on a salary of Rs. 15. I started from scratch, and I am not a rich man. But I must say that Bombay is a cosmopolitan city. Let not the Mysoreans and the Maharashtrians allow the sense of communalism to come up in Bombay, but let them all live together in Bombay. Barring some other hotels, the Udipi hotels are some of the finest hotels there, they have sweetened the mouths of the people of Bombay and the people from all over India and they have given lovely cups of tea and coffee to the people of our country. They should not be driven out. Let there be a sense of tolerance there.

Let the people of Goa give their verdict and let them have this opinion poll. I think it is a wise decision to have this poll. We had to take a decision in this matter and let the decision be taken. But the question of deciding it by simple majority has also got its own danger. We cannot just decide questions by a simple majority, but there are certain matters where we shall have to decide on the basis of a two-thirds majority.

Let every genuine Goan vote in this poll. Let every genuine Goan, wherever he may be, if he is not found as a voter in any part of India, vote in this poll. Let us not allow outsiders to flock into Goa.

Goa is a very beautiful place. Let us keep it going as it is, minus its religious fanaticism wherever it may be found. We all want Goa, because it is a beautiful place and it has got a wonderful harbour, and we must keep it going. Let that be preserved.

I want to pay a tribute to the hon. Members of Parliament, to that great and gallant band of MPs among whom there is only one woman who have all sacrificed for Goa. I would rather read their names. First, Sahodara Bai—here she is. Pandit Nehru one day came into the House and announced that she was dead. In half an hour, he came back to announce that she was alive. Her hand was lacerted. She had got her hand dangling out of its place amids agony. She would not abey the doctor's instructions. Therefore, she cannot use her hand. I remember how Pandit Nehru tenderly went up to her and asked how she was. I have seen it with my own eyes. He also gave her money to her to go to the doctor. But she was bad patient. The result is a bad hand. We shall always pay this tribute to her that as long as there are women like Sahodara Bai in our land we shall not be afraid of attack from China or Pakistan. She has never been to a university; she has never visited a dance hall or any fashionable place. But she is a great patriot. When we have women of the calibre of Sahedara Bai, our faith and confidence in ourselves and our country goes very high indeed.

The Americans objected to our taking over Goa. The great Mr. Kennedy was a great friend of ours. In fact, Pandit Nehru went away from here when the Goa and Daman incorporation Bill had finished being discussed upon to keep a luncheon appointment with Mrs. Kennedy. He stood here till 2 o'clock waiting to speak. There were also other wating to speak. My friend, Shri Nath Pai, was one, Prof. Mukerjee was another. I was another and I do not remember who else. Pandit Nehru wanted to speak on that Bill providing for the incorporation of Goa into India in 1962.

These are facts. Yet the late Mr. Adlai Steyenson said that we had unjustly taken Goa into India. Yet they could not succeed in their invasion of Cuba; it became a fiasco for which they sacked Allon Dulles, chief of CIA.

We must remember that the African leaders told Pandit Nehru, 'if you do not clear out the Portuguese from India, we will be strangled in Africa. Angola is still suffering'. Then we had the great national movement for freedom in Goa; and then the liberation masterminded by the former Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon, and led and inspired by Pandit Nehru, which resulted in bringing Goa into the Indian nation.

Then there is Shri Tridib Chaudhuri. Then we have Shri Madhu Limaye—I salute him from here because he has first been in joil in Goa. Then we have Shri C. V. Deshpande, the only Indian—he belongs to the Hindu Mahasabha; I regret he is not here—the only Indian who has been elected from two constituencies at one and the same time, Gwalior and Shivpuri.

Then there is Dr. Lohia who is also a pioneer in that movement. Then we have Sudha Joshi and Shri Gore, and no doubt, Shri Peter Alvares who led a skirmish from outside Goa and led the campaign for liberation.

Also let us not forget Shri Ranade who is still in a Potuguese joil. A rotten, imperialist power like Portugal, without any background of Christianity behind it, never practising religion—they murdered a would be President—this regime is still keeping Shri Ranade in joil. Let this Parliament demand his release and also the

(Shri Joachim Alva)

release of Dr. Mascarenhas who is also in jail in Portugal. They are the two hostages whom Portugal is keeping and we must demand and secure their release.

Lastly, there are 40,000—50,000 sailers, seamen. I think it is but honest and just that they should be allowed to vote, wherever they may be. They have served India from far away places. We should see that justice is done to them.

I welcome the Bill. I am glad that the issue of merger is being decided by means of the provisions of the Bill providing for an opinion poll.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोपल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मतदाता होने की हैसियत से मतदान संबंधी इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब चार सौ के करीब रियासतें हमारे देश में मर्ज की गई थीं, तो उस वक्त वहां के लोगों का मत लेनेकी बात नहीं कही गई थी। मैं यह भी महसूस करता हूं कि एक दिन यू० एन० ओ० में इस बिल को क्वोट कर के कहा जायेगा कि इस प्रकार मत लेने की व्यवस्था काश्मीर और पांडीचेरी में क्यों नहीं की जाती है। इस दृष्टि से सरकार एक ग़लत रास्ते पर जा रही है।

अगर सरकार ने यह मसला हल करना है, तो उसको गोवा को लिंग्विस्टिक ऐफ़िनिटी को देखकर किसी पड़ोसी राज्य में मर्ज करने की व्यवस्था करना चाहिए। आज गोवा में साढ़े पांच लाख कोंकणी लोग रहते हैं। 1931 की कांफ़रेंस में सब कोंकणी लोगों ने यह साफ़ कर दिया कि कोंकणी भाषा का मराठी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, बल्कि वह मराठी और कन्नड़ से भी पहले बोली जाती थी। आज भारत वर्ष में कोंकणी बोलने वाले तकरीबन 14 लाख लोग हैं, जिनमें 7 लाख आदमी मैसूर के बार्डर पर बसे हुए हैं। मैं मैसूर या कन्नड़ भाषा की तरफ़ से नहीं बोल रहा हूं, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि मैसूर में 7 लाख कोंकणी-भाषी लोग बसे हुए हैं। इसकी तुलना में महाराष्ट्र में कोंकणी-भाषी लोगों की संख्या 80 हजार या एक लाख से कम है।

मैं इस बात के पक्ष में हूं कि गोवा को या तो महाराष्ट्र में और या मैसूर में मर्ज किया जाये, लेकिन मैं उसको एक अलग इंडिपेंडेंट स्टेट बने रहने की आजादी देने के खिलाफ़ हूं। महाराष्ट्र में जो कोंकणी-भाषी लोग रहते हैं, वे केवल बम्बई में रहते हैं और अन्य कोंकणी-भाषी लोगों के साथ उनकी कोई कानटिग्विटी नहीं हो सकती है। अगर गोआ के कोंकणी-भाषी लोगों की कानटिग्विटी कहीं हो सकती है, तो वह मैसूर की बार्डर पर रहने वाले सात लाख अपने भाई-बहनों के साथ ही हो सकती है।

अगर गोआ के लोग महाराष्ट्र में जाना चाहते हैं, तो वे जरूर जायें, लेकिन अगर कोई कहता है कि उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र में जाने का बिल्कुल फ़ैसला कर लिया है, तो यह बात बिल्कुल ग़लत है। गोआ की विधान सभा में महाराष्ट्र में मर्जर का समर्थन करने वालों को केवल एक मदस्य की मैजारिटी है, जबकि वहां के साढ़े पांच लाख लोग मैसूर में शरीक होने की अपनी राय जाहिर करेंगे। गोआ को जरूर महाराष्ट्र या मैसूर में मर्ज किया जाना चाहिए। मैं उसको इस तरह आजाद रखने के खिलाफ़ हूं।

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

गोआ का एक अलग स्टेट के रूप में बना रहना भारत की राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए उसका किसी पड़ोसी राज्य में मर्जर जरूरी है। इस बिल में उसको एक अलग स्टेट के रूप में रहने का जो अधिकार दिया जा रहा है, मैं उसकी पुरजोर मुखालिफ़त करता हूं। गोआ का नमर्जर केवल मैसूर या

महाराष्ट्र में ही हो सकता है—और कहीं नहीं हो सकता है।

जहां तक कोंकणी भाषी लोगों का प्रश्न है, मैं आपके सामने 1961 की सैन्सस रिपोर्ट में से कुछ आंकड़े और तथ्य बताना चाहता हूं।

"The 1961 census shows that in Kerala there are about 80 thousand people and in Mysore there are 5 lakhs of people of whom a lakh and a half live in urban areas and the rest in rural areas showing that the are dispersed in Mysore whereas in Maharashtra they are only in the City of Bombay. In Goa, Diu and Daman there are 5-1|2 lakhs of people. This is according to Page 73 of the 1961 census, Volume I—Part II C-V(B).

"Of the 13½ lakhs of people with Konkani as mother tongue, about 2½ lakhs of people have Kannada as their subsidiary language and only 45,000 people know Marathi as subsidiary language. Even the Marathi speaking people, out of about 3 crores about a lakh and a half have Kannada as their subsidiary language."

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि **पोमनारी, झलो, विशाल कोंकण** और **मित्रा** आदि कई मैगजिन और समाचार पत्र कोंकणी भाषा में, कन्नड़ स्क्रिप्ट में, पबलिश होते हैं। मैं इस लिहाज से गोआ पर कर्नाटक का कोई क्लेम पेश नहीं करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन अगर लिंग्विस्टिक एफिनिटी की दृष्टि से देखा जाये, तो सात लाख कोंकणी-भाषी लोग मैसूर के बार्डर पर बसे हुए हैं और अगर ज्योग्राफी की दृष्टि से देखा जाये, तो गोआ का अस्सी फीसदी बार्डर मैसूर से लगता है। अगर सरकार कोई अलग कोंकणी स्टेट बनाना चाहे, तो गोआ को एक अलग कोंकणी स्टेट बना दिया जाये। नहीं तो बड़े स्टेट में फिर मिलना है तो वह सिर्फ मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र ही हो सकते हैं न कि इन भाइयों को कभी आजाद रहने का, अपने कल्चर को अलग बनाने का किसी तरह से मौका दिया जाय।

17.00 hrs.

यहां पर मैं मैसूर के चीफ मिनिस्टर का—वह कांग्रेस के अच्छे लोगों में से समझे जाते हैं, उनका कहा हुआ पढ़ देना चाहता हूं। वह कहते हैं :

"Goa is very much in the limelight due to the very loud and persisting and ill-founded prapaganda that is being carried on by Maharashtrians belonging to all political parties. Their demand for merger of Goa will have to be looked into from all the aspects concerned with the problem. There is ignorance, misunderstanding and wrong understanding on this subect on all hands. Few people know the history of Goa, its language and its geographical situation and economic development. Before any decision can be taken about Goa one has to know and appreciate certain important aspects. One of them is history."

एकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट गोआ का अगर कहीं हो सकता है तो मैसूर के साथ रहकर ही हो सकता है। तरकारी भी अगर वहां आनी है तो मैसूर स्टेट से ही आ सकती है। महाराष्ट्र से कोई चीज नहीं आ सकती है। महाराष्ट्र में अगर मिलना है तो उत्तर का भाग महाराष्ट्र में मिल सकता है लेकिन दक्षिण का भाग, जो है, उनकी लेंग्वेज, एकोनामिक एफिनिटी वगैरह सब मैसूर के साथ मिली हुई है। कोंकणी भाषा उनकी जो है वह मैसूर में जो बसे हुए हैं उनके साथ मिलती है। इसलिए उनको उनके साथ मर्ज करना चाहिए और उन्हें आजाद नहीं रहने देना चाहिए।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमको मौका मिलेगा या नहीं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shukla . . . (*Interruptions.*)

श्री मधु लिमये : गोआ आन्दोलन में उनको गोली लगी थी, पांच मिनट उनको दीजिए।

Shri Nath Pai: She is one of those who participated in the struggle.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall give her a chance in the third reading stage.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, she took part in the struggle and she may be given a chance.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करती हूं कि आपने पांच मिनट का मौका मुझको दिया। मैं सन् 55 में गोआ में सत्याग्रह के लिए गई थी। कांग्रेस की तरफ से तो नहीं गई थी। कांग्रेस का कोई आदेश नहीं था। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश से और नागपुर से बहुत सी महिलाएं और लड़के सत्याग्रह में गए थे। दूसरी पार्टी वाले भी थे। तो मैंने तो वहां देखा है गोआ में नाथ-पाई को, अलवाय को, गोरे को, गायटोडे को और चितले को और बहुत सी महिलाओं ने वहां काम किया है। जितना काम महाराष्ट्र की महिलाओं ने किया है, गोआ के आन्दोलन का श्रेय उन्हीं को है। गोआ की महिलाओं ने और महाराष्ट्र की महिलाओं ने वह सारा आन्दोलन किया है। वहां की महिलाओं ने इतनी व्यवस्था की थी, पुरुषों को इतना सहयोग दिया था गोआ के हक में कि रात दिन जुटकर के काम किया था। मैंने आंखों से देखा है। मैं जब सत्याग्रह में गई थी, बांदा बाउंड्री से प्रवेश किया था, 12 सौ लड़के आये थे, गायटोंडे भी थे, चितले भी थे, गोलियों की वर्षा हो रही थी लेकिन हमारे महाराष्ट्रीयन्स ने पांव पीछे नहीं रखे। आगे को बढ़ते गये। गोलियों के सामने वह टिक नहीं सके, कई लड़के मारे गए। उसमें मैं भी थी और दो गोलियां मुझे भी लगीं लेकिन आपके आशीर्वाद से मुझे बचा लिया गया। सन् 1962 में मैं फिर गयी पंडित जी की आज्ञा से। कुछ साथ जत्थे भी गए। उड़ीसा वाले भी कुछ थे उनके साथ में गई। मैंने गोआ में जगह जगह देखा और भाषण भी किया। महिलाओं की सभा थी। महिलाओं से मैंने पूछा कि गोआ को मैसूर में मिलना चाहिए या महाराष्ट्र में तो महिलाओं ने कहा कि महाराष्ट्रन भाषी ज्यादा है, महाराष्ट्रियन ज्यादा बोली जाती है, कोंकणी कम बोली जाती है। मैंने ईसाइयों से भी पूछा, मुसलमानों से भी पूछा। वहां के लोगों ने हमको यह सलाह दी कि गोआ मिलेगा तो महाराष्ट्र में मिलेगा। वहां की महिलाओं ने यह सजेशन दिया। और है भी यही बात। मैसूर में जरूर मिलना चाहिए था लेकिन यह गोआ का मसला ऐसा है, मेरा आपसे कहना है कि महाराष्ट्रियन लोग बहादुर है, इनको उस विद्या में पा नहीं सकते मैसूर वाले। इसलिए वह महाराष्ट्र में मिलेगा। कोई लाख उपाय करे, गोआ महाराष्ट्र में मिलकर रहेगा। गोआ मैसूर में मिलेगा या अलग रखा जायगा तो वहां सेवा हो नहीं सकती क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र वाले चाणक्य नीति में बड़े चतुर हैं। उन्हीं की चतुराई से गोआ चल सकता है। मैसूर वालों से नहीं चल सकता है। मैसूर वाले भोलेभाले लोग हैं। मैसूर वाले नहीं जानते इस चीज को। इसलिए मैं समझती हूं कि गोआ को महाराष्ट्र में मिलना चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे देश की समृद्धि बढ़े और गोआ आगे को बढ़े। सारा श्रेय वहां की महिलाओं को है। महिलाओं को चुनाव में ज्यादा मौका मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि महिलाओं ने ज्यादा सहयोग दिया है। वहां महाराष्ट्रियन भाषा ज्यादा है। कोंकणी तो थोड़ी बोली जाती है। महाराष्ट्रियन ज्यादा बोलते हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि महाराष्ट्रियन से गोआ चलेगा। मैसूर वालों से नहीं चल सकता। आप लोग बिल्कुल सीधेसादे हैं, इसलिए आप नहीं संभाल सकते। इसलिए यह महाराष्ट्र में मिलना चाहिए। इतना

कहकर मैं समाप्त करती हूं। गोआ महाराष्ट्र में मिलेगा, मिलकर रहेगा। गोआ मैसूर में कभी नहीं मिल सकता।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the hon. Members who took part in this debate and it is fortunate for me that most of the Members have cancelled each other in their arguments. A lot of arguments have been made on this side and on that side, and so there is very little for me to add. But there are a few points which I would like to clarify.

First of all, I want to emphatically repudiate the suggestion that this Bill has been brought before this august House under any pressure. This Bill has come before this House in pursuance of the solemn assurances given, that the wishes of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu will be consulted before any decision, is taken about the future of those territories. Whatever assurances have been quoted by hon. Members, everything ended with the observation that ultimately the wishes of the people living in those territories will be consulted. It was only a question of time. Some people suggested that it should be later and some people suggested that it should be earlier. It was never suggested that there should be any decision about these territories without consulting the wishes of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu.

This is a very non-controversial Bill. It only prescribes the machinery which would be used to ascertain the wishes of the people living in those territories. It is not controversial. It does not decide the status of the territories; the status of the territories will be decided after the will of the people living in those territories is known by the machinery which is being devised by this Bill which is before the House.

Sir, the citizenship order was quoted; it was sought to be made out that non-Goans are going to be allowed to vote. The position is very simple. According to all democratic principles, the people who live in a particular place are supposed to decide what should happen to them, either for five years or for ever. It is not our intention to allow people who have nothing to do with Goa to vote in this: that is to say, in my opening speech, I have referred to a provision which is in the Representation of the People Act: any person who is ordinarily resident in Goa or Daman or Diu will be entitled to vote in this opinion poll. So, there should be no misgivings in the mind of the people that people who do not belong to Goa will be inducted or will be allowed to vote. Also, those people who do belong to Goa, if they can satisfy the Electoral Officer that they are ordinarily citizens of Goa, will be definitely allowed to vote in this opinion poll. It is only a question of residence at the place.

There were other suggestions: that the local government or some officers there manipulated the voters' list; this is absolutely unfounded, and I must assure hon. Members here that the polls have been prepared under the supervision of the Election Commission for the forthcoming elections. All the necessary procedures laid down under the Representation of the People Act had been followed in the preparation of these rolls. The draft rolls were published and objections were invited. The rolls have been corrected in accordance with the objections received and other representation. It was open to the people who thought that the rolls were incorrect to have them corrected. Now to say that the rolls are not proper is not fair. The rolls had not been prepared by the local Government and its *bona fides* should not be brought into this.

Shri Basappa: The Maharashtra officers did it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There are over 10,000 officers serving in Goa out of which there are only 280

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

from Maharashtra. That is not relevant here.

Some members asked why in this case the local ministry had been asked to resign and why not in other cases also when general elections are held. The difference is obvious. Here it is not a question of personality, Ministers are not contesting elections here. It is absolutely a novel thing. It is only for ascertaining the views of the electors or local residents of Goa, Daman and Diu that this is being devised. Because an apprehension was expressed that there might be some interference here and there, to remove even the semblance of that apprehension the Goa Ministry has decided to resign. I am sure the resignation would be forthcoming.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy referred to this matter being raised in the UNO. This opinion poll is for internal adjustment; it is for ascertaining the wishes of the people for internal matters. It cannot be applied to Kashmir or any international things like that. It is unfortunate that this kind of thing was said here.

For the sake of people who are ordinarily residents of Goa, but who are not registered in Goa as voters, we are going to bring an amendment to facilitate the registration of such persons in the electoral rolls which have been prepared for the Assembly and Parliamentary elections and which are going to be used for this opinion poll. They will not be required to pay the fees of 50 naye paise that is to be paid with the application for registration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 50 paise, not naye paise.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Any person who claims to be ordinarily resident in Goa can send his application even by post. It is not necessary for him to go to Goa and present it himself. If the electoral officer is satisfied that the applicant is ordinarily resident in Goa, he can enter his name in the rolls. The overriding factor is that the electoral officer must be satisfied that the applicant is ordinarily resident in Goa. Only then his name would be registered.

Sir, this is all I have to say, and I hope the House will give its unanimous consent to this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I want to seek one clarification. In view of what he said yesterday, that if the opinion poll goes in favour of merger only election to parliamentary constituencies will be held in Goa, does that mean that the actual merger *de facto* and *de jure* will be effected by amending the Constitution only after the general elections are over?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would not say anything about that at present.

Shri Ranga: There is another point to be clarified. My hon. friend said, in regard to those people who are living outside, who are obliged to live outside for carrying on trade and various other activities and who have not been registered there, he proposes to bring forward an amendment according to which, he said, the qualification that they have to satisfy is that they are ordinarily residents in Goa. I do not understand what he means by that. Does that mean that they have to satisfy that they are residents in Goa for 120 days in a year? Because they are doing business in Bombay and various other places, they have to go out. They have got their houses, their relatives, their friends and other members of their families in Goa. What is to happen to those people?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is meant by "ordinarily resident" in a place has been spelled out in the Representation of People Act in detail. I would advise the learned professor to go thrugh it. If he wants I can read out the whole thing. It is

quite clear there as to who could be cnsidered as ordinarily resident in a place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking of an opinion poll to ascertain the wishes of the electors of Goa, Daman and Diu with regard to the future status thereof and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Bill clause by clause. There are some amendments to clause 2.

Clause 2— (*Definitions.*)

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 2,—

after line 18, *insert*—

"Provided that all persons who are not Goans as defined in the Goa, Daman and Diu Citizenship Order of 1962 shall not be eligible to participate in the Opinion Poll notwithstanding the inclusion of their names in the electoral rolls;" (3).

(ii) Page 2,—

after line 18, *insert*—

"Provided that all Goans at present non-resident in Goa as well as Goan seamen on the high seas, who are Goans as defined in the Goa, Daman and Diu Citizenship Order of 1962 shall be eligible to participate in the Opinion Poll;". (4).

Shri N. Dandeker: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page, 2,—

after line 18, *insert*—

"Provided that the said electoral rolls shall be amended as follows, that is to say:—

(i) *Firstly*, the names of all persons who are not Goans shall be excluded; and

(ii) *Secondly*, the names of all those persons who are Goans but whose names are not included in the said electoral rolls by reason only of their not being ordinarily resident in Goa, Daman or Diu shall nevertheless be included in the said electoral rolls notwithstanding that they are ordinarily resident in any other part of the territory of India.". (16)

(ii) Page 2,—

after line 22, *insert*—

"(ff) 'Goan' means a person born in Goa, Daman or Diu who become a citizen of India on the 20th day of December, 1961 by virtue of the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Citizenship) Order, 1952.". (17).

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Sir, I only want to say this. Unless you accept either my amendment or the amendment moved by Shri Dandekar, this Parliament would be held guilty of breach of faith. When you exploited these Goans in Bombay and they sacrificed themselves, gave their blood, gave their tears and did their best in the freedom struggle, when they wanted to vote for elections to Parliament and elections to State Assembly you shut them out and you told them that they were still Goans. When the time comes for ascertaining the will of the Goans, you shut them out. It would be unfair. This is not the pledge that was given, the assurance that was given, the assurance that was given to Goans when the Goa, Daman (Citizenship) Order which Shri Dandeker read out to you, was passed, was that anybody whose father or grandfather was born in Goa—he may be actually living in Bombay, possibly because of economic and other difficulties they are working outside—would be treated as Goans. Therefore, they were ineligible for parliamentary elections and,

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

for being included in our rolls. When the time comes for ascertaining the will of Goans you shut them out. I am submitting, that was not the intention of Pandit Nehru nor the Congress leaders who gave them the word of honour. When the time comes to determine the will of the Goans they should be treated as Goans for that purpose. Now the time has come, but you shut them out. That will disfranchise thousands of people. That is not fair. There are thousands of people whose parents were born there. They are as much Goans as anybody else. For certain purposes, for earning their livelihood, they are outside. They should be treated on the same footing as persons ordinarily resident. This difficulty should not come. The Representation of the People Act is meant for a different purpose altogether. That is not for a referendum. This is for shaping the ultimate destiny of the people and that is only for electing local representatives of a ward, a village or a district.

Therefore, those conditions should not be imported. The analogy is completely misleading and is misplaced. We should not trot out the definition of "ordinarily resident" from the Representation of the People Act and disqualify and disenfranchise thousands of people who are justified, who have an honest claim and who have made their sacrifices and who are entitled to be consulted in this issue.

Shri N. Dandeker: In the first place, I regret that the Deputy Minister deliberately misled the House by saying that the assurances, many of them, were concerned with the people living in the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. I have not come across that word "living in" in any of the assurances that I have read. All the assurances were always making references to the people of Goa, Daman and Diu and, in one or two places, to Goa but never, as far as I know, was any assurance confined to the people living in the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. With that introductory comment, I would like just to say a few words to explain the purport of my amendments.

Amendment No. 17 seeks to put in a very simple denition for 'Goan'. It says:

> " 'Goan' means a person born in Goa, Daman or Diu who became a citizen of India on the 20th day of December, 1961 by virtue of the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Citizenship) Order, 1962."

It is a very clear, specific, precise definition of the persons to whom repeatedly, over and over again, assurances were given that they will be the persons who will be deciding the future status of Goa.

Starting with that definition, I now come to my amendment No. 16, whose objectives are very simple. I do not press the first part, to exclude persons who are not Goans; though they should be excluded. I am not particularly pressing that one. But I do press the second part of that amendment, namely,

> "Secondly, the names of all those persons who are Goans but whose names are not included in the said electoral rolls by reasons only of their not being ordinarily resident in Goa, Daman or Diu shall nevertheless be included in the said electoral rolls notwithstanding that they are ordinarily resident in any other part of the territory of India."

It is no use for the Deputy Minister to say, as if he was making a tremendous concesssion, that those who are ordinarily resident can go to Goa and get themselves registered. It means nothing, it is the usual thing for legis-

lative electoral rolls; it is perfectly true. The point I am making in this amendment is that we should include in the electoral roll the names of all those persons who are Goans, as I have defined, but whose names are not included in the said electoral rolls by reasons only of their not being ordinarily resident in Goa, Daman or Diu, they shall, nevertheless, be included in the said electoral rolls notwithstanding the fact that they are ordinarily resident in other parts of India. That is really the crux of the matter. I wish the Deputy Minister said "no, we reject it", but he tried to get round it in a whole lot of verbiage which means nothing at all, which is exactly what the present Bill says. Here I would like to repeat what Prime Minister Nehru said in April 1964 with some change in one word. He said the world should know that there is some honour left among us in India. If this amendment of mine is to accepted, I would like to quote it as "the world should know that there is no honour left among us in India."

Shri Alvares: I have not much to say on this but only two or three points. Goa is nowhere defined in any Statute or by any person. Shri Dandeker is the first person who is attempting it. It is very difficult and it was attempted without success by many. Here I could claim to say that both Shri Nath Pai, Shri Kamath and Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, who originally came from Goa and who had to move out of Goa because of Portuguese persecution, could not do it. That is my first point.

Then I come to the condition of "being ordinarily resident". My point is that there cannot be any right in absentia given to the people to determine the future of Ga. Only those people who are ordinarily resident and whose names are in the electoral roll should be able to determine the issue. Therefore, I suggest that Shri Dandeker's amendment should not be accepted.

Then, the question of seamen has been raised. The seamen are ordinarily resident in Goa and there is certainly no objection, as the hon. Deputy Minister, has stated for the seamen, wherever they may be, to seek registration in Goa in the electoral rolls. What Shri Dandeker and others are trying to do is to see that those Bombay Goans, who are resident in Bombay or elsewhere, who never resided in Goa, who treat Goa as a backyard for a holiday, they should be allowed to be enrolled in the electoral rolls to participate in the poll. He is not referring to those who are ordinarily resident in Goa.

There is a grouse made that the Goans were not permitted to enrol themselves in the electoral roll for the Parliamentary and Assembly elections. May I say, Sir, that in Bombay City, where the majority of Goans reside, it was open for any Goan to enrol himself. The Government of Maharashtra and the Election Commission accepted the statement of every Goan provided he said that he was an Indian. There are thousands of people, more than Shri Chatterjee can imagine, who have so enrolled themselves and their entire family; for instance, Shri Shinkre's family, but they have claimed Indian citizenship. It is only those Goans, a very large section of them, who refused to call themselves Indian and who insisted upon calling themselves of Portuguese nationality till the day of liberation, who were not enrolled. Therefore either, Shri Dandeker or Shri Chatterjee will not argue that those who did not claim or who purposely rejected Indian citizenship, who claimed to be of Portuguese nationality, should have been enrolled in the Indian electoral rolls either in Bombay or anywhere else. Therefore, may I suggest that nobody can make a grouse that Goans in Bombay were not allowed to enrol? It is not factually correct. Any Goan, who called himself an Indian, was permitted to enrol and there are thousands of such Goans.

[Shri Alvares]

As far as the provision in the Representation of the People Act is concerned, I think, it should be invaluable. As I have said, it will be impossible to define who is a Goan Secondly, only those Goans, who live in a particular area and whose future is to be decided, should have the right to determine their future. Thirdly, the misconception that seamen cannot vote is wrong because any Goan seaman, who claims to be ordinarily resident, can still enrol himself in the electoral roll.

Shri N. Dandeker: There is a factual error in Shri Alvares' statement. I want to read out from the Election Commission's letter about this question that Goans were allowed to vote in the general elections.

Shri Alvares: Provided they said that they were Indian nationals.

Shri N. Dandeker: I asked him a specific question:—

"I understand that for the general elections of 1952, 1957 and 1962, Goans born in Goa but residing in India, were expressly excluded from the Indian electoral rolls on the ground that they were not Indian citizens. Would you please confirm?"

I will now read his answer:—

"As to the first point, the position before the 20th December, 1961 of Goans born in Goa but residing in India was ambiguous. Rules governing the acquisition of a domicile different from the domicile by birth appear to have stood in the way of these Goans proving to the authorities that they had become Indian citizens under rule 5 of the Constitution by virtue (a) of Indian domicile and (b) continuous ordinary residence in India for the five years immediately preceding 26th January 1950. Indian citizenship being an essential requisite for enrolment as an elector, it is likely that many Goans who, although residing in India more or less continuously, had not taken the trouble to take out naturalisation certificates,"—it is not just a mere matter of saying, "I am an Indian citizen"—

"were not enrolled at the last three general elections."

That is just a matter of fact.

Shri Shinkre: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I did not expect both Shri Dandeker as well as Shri Chatterjee to insist on this point after it had been extensively discussed during the general discussion and after it was completely set right by the hon. Deputy Minister. But I want to submit to you regarding this amendment of Shri Dandeker and of Shri N. C. Chatterjee that after the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, which took place on the 20th December, 1961, nothing prevented these Goans residing in Bombay or at other places from enrolling themselves in the electoral rolls of Goa provided they could satisfy the electoral authorities of the day that they were ordinarily residing in Goa.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): How could a man residing in Calcutta enrol?

Shri Shinkre: In this connection, I say supposing, according to Shri N. C. Chatterjee's argument, a man lives in Bombay for ten months of the year and for two months he goes to Goa, he could still manage to get himself enrolled. He did not care to do so. Now that the Opinion Poll Bill has come before this House and is about to be passed, these people want to bring by the backdoor some people who never cared to get themselves enrolled in the rolls.

Shri A. P. Sharma: No, no.

Shri Shinkre: Regarding the franchisation to which Mr. N. C. Chatterjee referred, I think, it is completely

out of place because, according to the Portuguese law that was prevailing at that time, anybody who was born in Goa was a Portuguese subject and he could never be given, even if he so wished, Indian citizenship under any section of the Indian Citizenship Act. What happened was that some Goans got themselves enrolled in the electoral rolls of India. They were residing ordinarily in India and they wanted to go to Goa occasionally. At that time, the Government of India had restricted the travel and traffic between the rest of the parts of India and Goa and they were only permitting Goans. They wanted to derive all the benefits of being a Portuguese national and going occasionally to Goa. Now that the tables have turned against them, they want to take a different attitude.

As regards the Goa, Daman and Diu Citizenship Order, that was issued by the Government of India, by the Ministry of External Affairs, at that time for completely different reasons and those reasons have no bearing on the people's right to vote or not to vote on this vital question which affects Goans. It will only influence the future of those Goans who have all the time opted for Goa as their own place and their future is connected with that place. Why should these Goans who are settled down for generations elsewhere be allowed to have a say on the future of Goa. Why should, of all the persons, Mr. Chatterjee allow somebody who has never been in Goa, who has never been connected with Goa and who has no real love for Goa, to decide the future of Goa? I oppose the amendments moved by Mr. Dandeker and Mr. Chatterjee.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my party is for a decision to be taken by the Goans only who are resident in Goa. They should alone decide their future, whether in favour of Maharashtra or in favour of themselves being separate. It is a point to be decided by them and not by anybody else outside Goa. There may be persons who were Goans before and they are conveniently residing in Bombay or in Madras or in my constituency Tiruchirapalli. Now to take up the position that because once upon a time they were connected with Goa and, therefore, they should get an opportunity to decide the future of Goa is not correct. We cannot agree with that. My party strongly urges upon the Government to see that Goans who are residing in Goa alone should have the right to decide about the future of Goa.

श्री मधु लिमये : जो विधेयक है उसकी ई० ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । ई० में इलेक्टर शब्द की व्याख्या दी गई है । वह इस प्रकार है :

> "in relation to Goa, a person whose name is entered in the electoral roll of an assembly constituency for the time being in force in Goa;"

जो नया विधेयक हम लोगों ने पास किया है उसमें इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि चुनाव के पहले मतदाता सूची का नवीकरण किया जायेगा । यह आवश्यक बताया गया है । इसलिए मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह झगड़ा क्या है ? अभी भी जो लोग चाहते हैं, जो गोआ के रहने वाले हैं, जो गोअन हैं वे वहां जा कर अपने नाम मतदाता सूची में दर्ज करवा सकते हैं, जो कसौटियां हैं, उनको पूरा करके । इसलिए अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बात का खुलासा कर दें कि जो राय शुमारी की जा रही है उसके पहले मतदाता सूची का नवीकरण किया जायेगा, तो मेरा खयाल है कि, यह सारा झगड़ा खत्म हो जायेगा ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I want to say that I am inclined to favour the amendment of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, so far as page 2, after line 18, is concerend, providing that

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

all Goans at present non-resident in Goa as well as Goan seamen on the high sees who are Goans as defined in the Goa, Daman and Diu Citizenship Order of 1962, should be allowed to take part in the opion poll. As it is, it has been explained and I do not want to take too much time of the House.

I was interested to find that the two Goans in the House explained the fact as to why these Goans were not there by giving different reasons or approaches or motives to them for not being in Goa now. Mr. Alvares said that these are persons who did not want Indian citizenship at any time when Portuguese were there, but Mr. Shinkre says the other day; he says that they do not want now to be Goans and, therefore, they have taken Indian citizenship. You cannot have it both ways. While I agree with Mr. Chatterjee in his amendment, I think what has been suggested by the Deputy Minister—that a month's time will be given for persons to go and enrol themselves as Goans—, if it is properly given and they are able to do so, should be able to meet the main purpose of this amendment. Otherwise, I do feel that the Goans who took part and helped in the struggle for freedom even from outside should not be now irnorged altogether because they were given the assurance that they would be enrolled. If they are working outside, it does not mean that they are not interested in the future of Goa.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): As in the case of general electoral rolls where some time limit is given to get the electoral roll corrected and get the name of the person concerned included in the electoral roll if his name is not there, similarly in this case also, since Goa is now a part of India, the same rule should apply. For example, I may tell you that there are a large number of Goans in the Railways, particularly in the eastern part of the country for some reason or the other, have not got themselves enrolled in the electoral rolls of Goa. In those cases, as Shrimati Renuka Ray has said, I hope the Deputy Minister will agree for a time limit as it is done in the case of general electoral rolls in the country. These people should also be allowed to enrol themselves on the electoral rolls of Goa because they are Goans. In their Service Records also it is written as Goa, etc. Therefore, if, for some reason or the other, they have not enrolled themselves, they should be allowed to get themselves enrolled on the electoral rolls of Goa before the opinion poll is taken.

Shri Basappa: No residential restriction should be there.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Yes; no such restriction should be there.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The lot of confusion that has been created would be cleared if we define or we know what the term 'people of Goa' or 'Goans' means. Goan is by no means a race. Everybody living in India is an Indian. We are all Indians. Anybody who is ordinarily resident in Goa at present is Goan and if anybody who is at present not living in Goa but who is ordinarily resident in Goa can satisfy the Electoral Officer to this effect, he can still be enrolled in the rolls that have been prepared for this poll.

Shri Basappa: What about residential restriction?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is no such restriction. The Citizenship Order which has been quoted often was not meant for any purpose except one and that purpose was that after liberation the people who were resident in Goa should be enabled to become citizens of India. That was the limited purpose of that order. Anybody who started living in Goa after liberation is as much a Goan as anybody who was born there or whose father was born there or whose grandfather was born there. There is no such thing as a Goan by race

or any such thing. It is a dangerous analogy to accept. Suppose, God forbid, something happens in Bengal and we define Bengalis as people who have been born in Bengal only, then what will happen? We shall only say, therefore, that anybody who lives in Bengal is a Bengali or something like that. I would never accept this that people who have been born there or whose parents have been born there can only be Goanese and nobody else. Anybody who lives in Goa and who is ordinarily resident in Goa can only be a Goan.

I am sorry I cannot accept these amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 3 and 4 of Shri N. C. Chatterjee to vote.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 16 and 17 of Shri N. Dandekar to vote.

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are three amendments to clause 4, namely amendments Nos. 6, 7 and 10. Is any of them going to be moved. I think none is going to be moved.

The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I beg to move:

Page 3, *after* line 14, *insert*—

"Fees not to be paid on applications for inclusion of names in electoral roll etc.—4A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950), or in any rule made thereunder, no fee shall be payable in respect of—

(a) any application for inclusion of any name in the electoral roll of any assembly constituency in Goa, Daman and Diu under section 23 of that Act; or

(b) any appeal preferred against any order made on such application, if such application or appeal is made or preferred within a period of thirty days immediately following the commencement of this Act.". (22)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is now before the House.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I want to seek one clarification.

The term 'commencement of the Act' is a vague term. Clause 1 (2) says:

"It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the Act.".

On the basis of this clause, let the hon. Minister say when the period of 30 days would commence.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Act will commence from the date it is notified in the Official Gazette.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I think he has not made a correct statement. What he says is not legal.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The notification will be issued.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: What he says is not legal.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We may fix a date for Goa, and there might be different dates for Daman and Diu. But I have said in my amendment that it shall come into force one month after the Act commences.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This is a legal question. The Act commences as soon as it is notified. But there is a further provision here that the different provisions of this Act will come into force from the dates notified according to clause 1 (2). The period of thirty days must be relevant to this. I think the hon. Minister has not understood it properly.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is 30 days from the commencement of this Act.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It is not commencement of the Act. It should be commencement after the notification. I think that that should be the proper phraseology.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: There is a factual error in what the hon. Minister has said because the Act does not commence itself by mere notification. The date has to be notified.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: When it is notified in the official gazette, the date will also be notified in the same gazette. The date is one month from that date.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—*after* line 14, *insert*—

"Fees not to be paid on applications for inclusion of names in electoral roll etc.—4A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Representation of the People Act, 1950, (43 of 1950) or in any rule made thereunder, no fee shall be payable in respect of—

(a) any application for inclusion of any name in the electoral roll of any assembly constituency in Goa, Daman and Diu under section 23 of that Act; or

(b) any appeal preferred against any order made on such application, if such application or appeal is made or preferred within a period of thirty days immediately following the commencement of this Act.". (22)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That new clause 4A stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

New clause 4A was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6— (*Opinion Poll Commissioner*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

(i) Page 3, line 21,—*for* "Government" substitute "the Central Government". (11)

(ii) Page 3,—*after* line 21, *insert*— "Provided that such officer's birth and domicile has been outside the State of Maharashtra and outside the State of Gujarat respectively.". (12)

(iii) Page 3, lines 24 and 25,—*for* "Government" *substitute* "the Central Government". (13)

Shri N. Dandeker: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 21,—*for* "Government" *substitute*—

"the Central Government, not being an officer on deputation with the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu". (18)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The clause and the amendments are before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall be very brief. It is a happy event that five years after the liberation of Goa by our armed forces, reinforcing the people's satyagraha struggle, just as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his *Azad Hind Fauj* reinforced Mahatma Gandhi's satyagraha struggle, we are

having this Bill, the first of its kind, for a referendum on the issue of the future status of Goa which is going to be or may be a precedent for the future.

17.47 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

Shri Morarji Desai, former Finance Minister, had darkly hinted that he would submit to a people's referendum on the issue of prohibition. Perhaps later on there may be a referendum on the issue of prohibition also. This would be a good precedent for that.

Be that as it may, as I said earlier, this Bill provides a machinery, means or *modus operandi* for ascertaining the wishes of the Goan people, which may not be perfect, which may not be satisfactory on this issue.

I want to detach my mind—and I would appeal to all my friends to detach their minds—from the result of the referendum or the opinion poll. Let us confine ourselves to the opinion poll itself, the fact of the poll, its machinery, the *modus operandi*, and the supreme need to ensure the Goans that the opinion poll, this referendum, will not only be fair and free, but will also appear to the people to be fair and free, just as in elections it has been rightly said that they should not only be fair and free but should also appear to the people to be fair and free.

That is why I have moved these amendments. There is a vital, basic distinction between an ordinary election and a referendum. That is why the need for these amendments becomes more urgent. I have surveyed the position obtaining in various countries of the world whose constitutions provide for a referendum. Our Constitution does not provide for it. As I said yesterday, my amendment in that regard was rejected by the Constituent Assembly. There are at least half a dozen countries among those whose constitutions I have studied which have provided for a referendum. In almost every country, the manner of assessing the result is different from the manner of assessing the result in an election. I do not wish to go into details because the House is aware, and the Minister is also fairly well versed in these matters, that a referendum is not on a par with an election.

Shri Shinkre: What is he talking about? Is he speaking on the amendment?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am on the amendment. You try to follow it if you can, if you are competent enough.

Shri Shinkre: To follow you is impossible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, sit quiet, or go back to Goa. That is the fit place for you to go back to.

Clause 6 provides:

> "The Chief election Commissioner shall designate or nominate one opinion poll commissioner in relation to the opinion poll in Goa and one opinion poll commissioner in relation to the opinion poll in Daman and Diu and each such opinion poll commissioner shall be an officer of Government."

I want to make it abundantly clear—I do not know, perhaps that is what is meant, though it is not so specified clearly—that this official of the Government means an official of the Central Government, and not to any other Government. My hon. friend Shri Dandeker has gone a step further, and I shall be happy to accept his amendment because it makes it wider and clearer also, because it reads:

> "the Central Government, not being an officer on deputation with the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu"

The need for this amendment, as I have earlier said, is that the people who participate in the opinion poll should be convinced that the officers

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

who manage, conduct, this poll are free from any kind of bias whatever. Not that I suggest that others will necessarily be biassed, but, as I said, they should also appear to the people not to be biassed. Hence the other amendment of mine:

> "Provided that such officer's birth and domicile has been outside the State of Maharashtra and outside the State of Gujarat respectively."

because there are going to be two opinion poll commissioners, one for Goa because there the question posed before the people will be whether they want to merge with Maharashtra or continue the *status quo*, and another for Daman and Diu where the question posed before the peop'e will be whether they want to merge with Gujarat or continue the *status quo*. In both these constituent units of the union territory it is essential, therefore, that the officers who conduct this poll shall not and should not be such as those whose birth or domicile has been inside Maharashtra or inside Gujarat respectively.

My third amendment No. 13 is on the same lines as the earlier one, that Government must mean Central Government.

I commend these amendments for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I have very carefully listened to the very intellectual discourse of the hon. Member who has just resumed his seat. He seems to confuse plebiscite or referendum with an opinion poll. I beg of him to consider that the scheme of the Bill has envisaged an opinion bill. It is in a sense an election, though it is not an election to elect somebody; it is certainly an election by poll to ascertain the wishes of the people, and it is not only for this reason that I consider this to be a poll. All these offences under the normal election law of the land have been specifically enumerated as offences under this Bill. I am reminded of the historic jibe which Zafrullah Khan had at the Indian Delegate in the Security Council. He said: The Indian delegate does not seem to understand the difference between elections and the plebiscite. According to Pakistan delegate, plebescite is a thing where there can be communal propaganda while in elections there cannot be such communal propaganda. This sort of distinction between the plebiscite, referendum and opinion poll are not borne out so far as the scheme of the present Bill is concerned. Therefore, I plead with the hon. Member that is amendments which seek to distinguish between officers belonging to one province and another province are not right. He also had been distinguished member of the civil service and should not crudely attempt to form a conclusion that all officials are so regional in their minds and are so much involved in politics that they become part and parcel of that region. They have taken the oath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thank God I left that service long ago.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: These amendments cannot be distinguished in spirit from the amendments moved by my friend M. Chatterjee. His initians are N.C.C. and create a sense of national discipline. It is tragic that he should be the further of amendments which are neither national nor inspire discipline. They speak of Goans as Goans residing all over India. He thinks that we are Indians who are not only residing in India but all over the world. It is simple common sense that whatever the affinity of overseas Indians, the fact remains that the overseas Indians are basically the people of the country where they reside. So also Goans who do not reside in the territory of Goa, by the mere fact that their fathers and great

grand fathers were born in Goa does not in any way emotionally or rationally attach them to the territory of Goa nor have they any affinity with Goa. I am a Rajput and I am proud I am one. Does it mean that my opinion should count as to who should be the Chief Minister of Rajasthan or what should be the fate of Rajasthan Government? My opinion would be irrelevant. The amendments of Mr. Kamath, I believe, should be withdrawn.

I have very carefully listened to the intellectual discourse of Mr. Hanumanthiaya. According to him Maharashtrians taking the name of Shivaji smacks of regional and tribal trait. If at all there is any trait, it is a patriotic trait. Whosoever speaks of Sivaji, cannot have a regional trait. Since the epic days till today, Hanumanth has been associated with animal trait. In an attempt to move from tree to tree.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. He should conclude now.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: He tried to have his own prejudices and tried to incorporate them in what is essentially a national question. I urge on him to think on this point. It is not merely from the narrow interest of either Maharashtra or Mysore but from the interest of Goa itself. Instead of others saying that Goa should go to Maharashtra, the Maharashtrians say that the people of Goa should decide and that decision should be respected, not ours.

Shri Bade: Sir, I oppose the amendments of Shri Kamath and Shri Dandekar because it is like expressing feelings of incompetence and no confidence in the services. They have taken the oath that they will be loyal to the Constitution. Then, why should there be difference between Maharashtrian and Gujarati. I do not understand why Mr. Kamath did not say that there should be no Mysorean . . . (*Interruptions*). So, I oppose this amendment. At the same time, I want to say, just as Shri Kamath said, that Shri Morarji is going to have a referendum or a poll like this for prohibition. Then, why not they have a poll on cow-slaughter? If they want to take a poll or referendum on cow-slaughter, I think there will be no cow-slaughter at all.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The discussion on the clauses will take place tomorrow. We have to take up the next business.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Let us finish it.

Mr. Chairman: We have to take up the other business at 6 o'clock. We have to take up the Call Attention Notice at 6 o'clock and then, after the Minister's reply to it, we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion. So, further discussion on this Bill will be postponed to tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

PROPOSED STRIKE OF ENGINEERS IN KERALA

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara). I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The proposed strike of all engineers in Government service in Kerala on the 5th December, 1966."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): Reports received from the State Government indicate that the Joint Action Council of the Engineering Service Association of Kerala had submitted a memorandum to the

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

Governor regarding revision of the pay scales and allowances, status of Engineers, system of recording confidential reports ... The Governor of Kerala had agreed to grant an interview to the Joint Action Council on 5th December, 1966 to discuss matters arising out of the memorandum. Subsequently it was learnt that after the interview with the Governor was fixed, the Joint Action Council had decided to resort to direct action if the interview with the Governor on 5th December did not yield results satisfactory to them. The Governor of Kerala felt that no useful purpose will be served by meeting the Joint Action Council under such a threat. The Governor has, therefore, cancelled the interview.

From newspaper reports, it appears that the Joint Action Council is planning to resort to mass abstention from work without permission, which is wrongly called 'mass leave' and also to direct the Engineers to tender their resignations from service *en masse* on a future date.

Government servants may legitimately make representations to Government for redress of grievances and for better conditions of service. Government would not doubt be prepared to consider sympathetically the reasonable demands of their employees and to hold discussions and negotiations with their representatives. However, no fruitful negotiation can be held under threat of direct action. Strike action of any kind amounts to indiscipline under the Conduct Rules of Government employees and if such action is resorted to, Government would have no option but to deal firmly with indisciplined conduct. Particularly for Gazetted officers who are in any case better off than the lower grades of Government employees, any kind of direct action becomes all the more regrettable.

The Government of Kerala are watching the situation carefully and will take such action as may be necessary.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know whether it is a fact that the engineering personnel in Kerala have been lowered in status and emoluments while the executive personnel have been upgraded and, if so, the reasons which prompted the Government for making such a discrimination?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I do not know whether in comparison to other services, it is lower. But a Pay Commission was appointed in the State of Kerala and they gave a certain award and from January, 1966, the engineers' pay has been revised for the better and not been lowered from the original scale. That much I can tell the House.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): May I know whether the Engineers' Association of Kerala have submitted a memorandum to the Government and what action has been taken by the Government on that memorandum?

Shri P. S. Naskar: A memorandum was submitted by the association on 8th September. Then the association's representatives wanted an interview with the Governor. As I said, the interview was fixed for 5th December. But when they held out the threat of direct action, the Governor said that they are behaving in a bad manner and no useful purpose would be served by meeting them.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, at the district level, the Executive Engineers are now subordinate to the District Collector. Collectors are to write the confidential reports of the Executive Engineers and the Secretary is to write the confidential report of the Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers. Then, there seems to be an order of the Government requiring Chief Engineers to call on the

District Collector while on tour. This is a humiliating position of subordinating technical staff to non-technical people, which is not done in Madras State at least I would like to know how this position of subordination came about and whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to redress this grievance?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Conditions of service formed part of the representation. This was supposed to be discussed with the Governor on the 5th December. I am not going into the merits or details of the grievances just now. The Governor was prepared to meet them, but when they held out the threat of direct action if the interview did not yield any results, the Governor cancelled the appointment. If this strike threat is taken, off, I am sure the Governor will meet them and listen to their grievances.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Imbichibava.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): He will put the question in Malayalam and I will translate it into English.

Mr. Chairman: Kindly tell him that he should put only a question.

Shri Umanath: He is putting a question, but because you do not know Malayalam, you cannot follow.

Mr. Chairman: I plead guilty to it.

Shri Imbichibava (Ponnani):—spoke in Malayalam.

Shri Nambiar: This is the English translation of Mr. Imbichibava's question: May I know whether (a) Government has considered the points raised by the engineers in their memorandum which made them think about the strike and, if so, what action has been taken on that; (b) whether it is proper on the part of the Governor to discard or to deny the interview on the plea that there was a strike threat which was following; and, (c) whether the Government has advised the Governor to consider the demands irrespective of the fact that there is a strike threat or not for the reason that better relations are to be established between the two?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Sir, should I reply tomorrow after getting an official translation of the hon. Member's question, or should I accept Shri Nambiar's translation and reply now?

Mr. Chairman: As far as the sense that is conveyed by the question as translated by Shri Nambiar is concerned, it is in order and, therefore, it may be replied to now.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I do not want to go into the merits of the demands. As I said, the Governor was prepared to meet their representatives, the representatives of their association. But they gave the threat of direct action, and the Governor thought that under those circumstances no fruitful purpose would be served by negotiating with them. I would ask hon. Members, if they have any hold on the association, to advise them not to give such threats, meet the Governor and negotiate peacefully (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Has any directive gone from the Centre or is any directive being sent to the Governor to look into the grievances of the engineers?

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Sir, the engineers have submitted a memorandum to the Governor. There is now a threat of direct action. Irrespective of that, I would like to know whether the Government is going to consider their demands and grant the legitimate demands of the engineers?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy Minister has made it clear that it is within the jurisdiction of the Governor there to go into the grievances of the engineers. Now that the strike threat is there, the hon. Minister has explained he is receiving their demands and going into them. He is not prepared to say anything more. It is for the hon. Members who are interested in those engineers to see how

[Mr. Chairman]

best to advise them and see how best their demands can be met.

Shri Umanath: They have sent a telegram saying that their strike threat is because the Governor has rejected the promised interview. They decided on the strike on 5th because the Governor cancelled the interview. This is what they say:

"GOVERNOR CANCELLED INTERVIEW ON FIFTH DECEMBER DIRECT ACTION FIFTH ONWARDS"

They say because he cancelled the interview, they have decided to strike

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, there is some confusion on facts. I would request hon. Members to verify the facts. The Governor certainly communicated the time of interview. At that time, the executive committee or action committee, whatever it was, said: "Certainly we will meet the Governor, but if the results are not fruitful we will take direct action".

Shri Umanath: That is just normal.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is our difficulty. What is normal for them is abnormal for us. (*Interruptions*). This is not normal at all. You cannot go to a Governor saying that if nothing comes out we will go on direct action or something like that.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : जो जवाब दिया गया है वह अमलियत से बिल्कुल दूर है। यह कोई सरकार की नीति है कि फर्ज करो कि कोई

सभापति महोदय : पहली बार सवाल कर रहे हैं, इस वास्ते मैं आप को इजाजत दे रहा हूं, नहीं तो मैं न देता।

श्री बागड़ी संघर्ष का कोई नोटिस दे दे तो क्या यह सरकार की नीति है कि उससे बात ही न करे ? यह तो कोई दलील न हुई। यह दलील बिल्कुल घटिया है और यह तो टालने वाली बात हुई। फर्ज करो कि इंजीनियरों ने हड़ताल और संघर्ष का नोटिस दिया लेकिन उन से बात करने में क्या हर्ज है ? गवर्नर कोई शहनशाह तो नहीं है कि बात ही नहीं करेगा।

Mr. Chairman: No, there is no point of order. Now, the Home Minister will make the statement.

18.15 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* DEATH OF SHRI RISHI SWARUP BRAHAMACHARI

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, Shri Rishi Swarup Brahmachari, aged about 74, had undertaken a fast on the night between 22nd and 23rd November, 1966 in the Office of the All India Dharam Sangh, Delhi. Shri Rishi Swarup Brahmachari was reported to be a resident of Meerut District of Uttar Pradesh. He was found dead yesterday morning at about 4 A.M. The district authorities had suggested a *post mortem* examination but on account of the opposition of the members of the Dharam Sangh, it was not performed.

As desired by the members of the Dharam Sangh, the body of Shri Rishi Swarup Brahmachari was taken by truck to Garh Mukteshwar for cremation. The truck left the Dharam Sangh Office at 3.15 P.M. The cremation took place at about 10.30 A.M. today at Garh Mukteshwar. The last rites were performed by the grandson of the deceased in the presence of other relations.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : दिल्ली के डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने आज के स्टेट्समैन में जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस में यह कहा है कि शव को ले जाते हुए ट्रक जिस समय शाहदरा के रेलवे क्रासिंग पर जा कर रुका तो उस समय जो कुछ कार्यकर्ता साथ जा रहे थे वे

ट्रक छोड़ कर भाग गये। लेकिन जो वास्तविकता है वह यह है कि पुलिस ने उनको धक्के दे दे कर ट्रक से नीचे उतारा और लाश को उसने अपने कब्जे में ले लिया। इसी प्रकार इसी डी० सी० ने जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य के बारे में भी गृह मंत्रालय को गलत वक्तव्य दिया था जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि पुलिस पूजा के स्थान पर नहीं गई है, शंकराचार्य जी जिस पवित्र आसन पर बैठे थे वहां पर नहीं गई है जबकि परम्परा के बिल्कुल विपरीत वह गई थी। दिल्ली की पुलिस इस तरह से न करे और इस प्रश्न की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए भविष्य में इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई न करे, क्या इसके बारे में कोई आदेश उसको दिये गये हैं ताकि दिल्ली और देश में जो असन्तोष है वह भड़क कर कोई दूसरा रूप न ले ले ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, the instructions to the police have always been—it is not a question of merely for future; for the present and, I am sure, they were in existence even in the past—that they will have to behave with religious places and religious personages too. My information, the facts as they are conveyed to me as to what happened at Shahdra, was quite different. Those people refused to go with them and they did some damage to the windscreen of the truck. Some offence has been registered and some investigations are going on about it. That is my information. My difficulty is that the information that the hon. Member has received is different from mine. I cannot help it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह जानकारी मुझे उन सदस्यों से मिली है जो इस ट्रक में मौजूद थे और जिन को वहां उतारा गया, जबर्दस्ती उनको उतारा गया। पुलिस ने तब लाश को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया। क्या आप समझते हैं कि जिस ट्रक में लाश ले जाई जा रही थी उसको वे डैमेज करेंगे ?

सभापति महोदय : श्री बड़े।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : जब स्वामी जी शान्त हो गये, उनका स्वर्गवास हो गया उसके बाद ख्वाजा साहब वहां दो हजार पुलिस वालों को ले कर गये और धर्म संघ के पवित्र स्थान में गये जहां वह जा नहीं सकते थे। वहां जा कर ख्वाजा साहब ने उस लाश को पोजैशन में लिया। इसके बाद क्या हुआ इसको आप देखें। बजीराबाद के आगे रेलवे क्रासिंग के निकट फाटक बन्द होने के कारण ट्रक को रुकना पड़ा। यहां पर पुलिस ने श्री त्यागी, ब्रह्मचारी उमानन्द और अन्य दो दर्जन गोभक्तों को डंडे मार मार कर ट्रक से बाहर फेंक दिया और ट्रक को तेजी से दौड़ा कर न जाने कहां ले गये। श्री त्यागी, श्री उमानन्द व अन्य व्यक्तियों को चोट भी आई।

सभापति महोदय : आप सवाल करें।

श्री बड़े : इस प्रकार की घटनायें जो होती हैं इनके बारे में मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से विनती करता हूं कि पूजा के जो स्थान हैं, वहां पर ख्वाजा साहब जैसे लोगों को न भेजा करें। इससे हिन्दू जो लोग हैं उनके मन को धक्का लगता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लोगों को शव के साथ क्यों नहीं जाने दिया गया और क्या जरूरत थी कि दो हजार सिपाही ले कर आप वहां गये ? जिन कार्यकर्ताओं का मैंने नाम लिया है, उनको डंडे मार कर उतारने की क्या जरूरत थी ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण : जब शंकराचार्य जी के बारे में यहां जिक्र किया गया था तो मैंने उसको बड़ी गम्भीरता से लिया था और उसके बारे में इत्तिला मांगी थी। वह बड़ा गम्भीर आरोप था। अब मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इत्तिला मुझे मिली है वह उससे बिल्कुल भिन्न है जो आप दे रहे हैं। ऐसी कोई हकीकत नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय किस इत्तिला की बात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण : श्री शंकराचार्य के बारे में भी और जो बात आज कही जा रही है, वह भी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब श्री शंकराचार्य को गिरफ्तार किया गया, तो संसद् के भूतपूर्व सदस्य, श्री नन्दलाल शास्त्री, उस स्थान पर मौजूद थे। एक भूतपूर्व संसद्-सदस्य के लिखित वक्तव्य को, जो स्पीकर को भेजा गया है, अविश्वसनीय नहीं माना जा सकता है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण : मैं किसी को अविश्वसनीय मानने या न मानने के बारे में नहीं कह सकता हूं। मैं बड़े आदर से उनका जिक्र करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मेरे पास जिम्मेदार अफ़सरों से जो इत्तिला आती है, मैं उसको आसानी से फक नहीं सकता हूं।

Shri Bade: Police officers are not behaving properly here.

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण : जो दूसरे अफ़सर भी वहां थे, उन्होंने कहा है कि यह बड़े आदर से वहां गये, अन्दर जाने से पहले उन्होंने जूते उतार लिये और उन्होंने जो कुछ कहना था, वह बड़े आदर के साथ श्री शंकराचार्य को कहा। मेरे पास जिम्मेदारी के साथ जो आफ़िशल रिपोर्ट आती है, जब तक उस को गलत साबित नहीं किया जाता है, उस पर भरोसा करना मेरा काम है।

सभापति महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्यों के पास इस बारे में कोई जानकारी हो, तो वह मिनिस्टर साहब को दें। वह इसके बारे में एन्क्वायरी करेंगे।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब स्वर्गीय स्वामी जी अनशन तोड़ने के बाद मरे, तो धर्मसंघ के कार्यालय में पुलिस के जाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि गढ़मुक्तेश्वर में उनकी अन्त्येष्टि-क्रिया उनके पोते ने की। इस स्थिति में उनकी लाश उनके पोते को क्यों नहीं दी गई और वहां पर पुलिस का इस्तेमाल क्यों किया गया?

श्री बड़े : वहां पर पुलिस की जरूरत क्या थी?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The information that I have received is that we were trying to get in touch with the relative of the Swamiji and I am told that they could get in touch with him yesterday evening. They sent a message that it is considered inauspicious to cremate the body at night time and that it should be kept waiting. So, the police had to wait till this morning. When they came this morning the body was cremated . . . (*Interruption*).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री जी से जब कोई सवाल पूछा जाता है, तो नियम के अनुसार उनको इत्तिला देनी चाहिए। मंत्री जी से बिल्कुल साफ़ सवाल पूछा गया कि जब स्वामी जी धर्मसंघ के दफ़्तर में, या उसके सामने अनशन करते हुए मर गये, तो पुलिस को उनकी लाश लेने जाने की जरूरत ही क्या पड़ी थी। वह इस बारे में कोई इत्तिला नहीं दे रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्वामी जी के कोई रिश्तेदार नहीं हुआ करते हैं। हिन्दू धर्म में यह बिल्कुल अधर्म समझा जाता है, अगर किसी स्वामी से यह पूछा जाये कि उनका कौन रिश्तेदार है, कहां के हैं, किस जाति के हैं। मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि गृह मंत्री जैसे आदमी ऐसी अनोखी बात यहां पर कह दिया करते हैं। स्वामी जी का कोई रिश्तेदार नहीं हुआ करता है। वह मरे थे धर्मसंघ के दफ़्तर में। इसलिए मंत्री जी को यह इत्तिला देनी चाहिए कि पुलिस ने

वहां जा कर टांग क्यों अड़ाई । क्या वह सबब है कि ये लोग चाहते हैं कि देश में कोई कच्चा विद्रोह हो जाये, ताकि कोई पक्का विद्रोह न हो ? क्या बात है ।

सभापति महोदय : यह कोई पायंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं है । लेकिन जैसा कि मैं ने अभी श्री शास्त्री और श्री बड़े से भी कहा है, अगर माननीय सदस्यों के पास कोई जानकारी हो, तो उन्हें वह मिनिस्टर साहब को भेज देनी चाहिए ।

श्री बड़े : वह हमारी जानकारी मानते कहां हैं ? वह तो पुलिस की जानकारी ही मानते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : वह दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : सवाल का जवाब देना चाहिए ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । वहां पर पुलिस के जाने की क्या जरूरत थी ?

सभापति महोदय : इस का जवाब दे दिया गया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : गृह मंत्री ने अपने जवाब में यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया है कि स्वर्गीय ब्रह्मचारी जी के अनशन शुरू करने और उन के देह-त्याग के बीच के अरसे में वहां पर उनके मंत्रालय या पुलिस की क्या देख-रेख थी । अगर उस वक्त उनकी देख-रेख की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी, तो फिर जब धर्म संघ में अनशन करते हुए उन्होंने शहीदी प्राप्त की, तो उस समय पुलिस की दख़ल-अंदाजी की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी और सरकार आईन्दा इस किस्म की दख़ल-अन्दाजी को रोकने के लिए क्या कर रही है ?

Mr. Chairman: One thing is to be answered, that is, as he has said it, when Swamiji was on his fast, at that time the police did not feel the necessity of going there and how it is that the police went there after his death.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When a person was on fast in connection with a certain issue, which is a burning issue, and the information reached to the police that that person had died, naturally, lots of complications possibly might arise and, therefore, when the police were informed, they had to go there. My information is—I have not got the details here—even the Magistrate went there to take a statement of facts. Naturally, certain things can arise later on. Then, the question, really speaking, arose as to whether the body could be taken in a procession. When all these things were happening, the police naturally had to go there and look after the whole thing.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । मैं ने यह पूछा है कि स्वर्गीय ब्रह्मचारी जी ने अनशन शुरू किया, जिस के कारण उन्होंने बाद में देह-त्याग किया, जब उस से पहले पुलिस ने कोई दख़ल-अंदाजी नहीं की, तब उन का शरीर पूरा होने पर उस ने दख़ल-अंदाजी क्यों की । सरकार की ओर से यह बहाना दिया गया है कि लोग उनका जलूस निकालना चाहते थे, प्रदर्शन करना चाहते थे । यह भी धार्मिक प्रक्रिया में बाधा डालना है कि किसी महापुरुष की अर्थी के साथ हजारों, लाखों आदमी न हों । क्या गृह मंत्री इस देश में कोई कच्चा विद्रोह कराने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, ताकि बाद में उनको किसी पक्के विद्रोह का सामना न करना पड़े ?

सभापति महोदय : इस सवाल का जवाब दे दिया गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : आज सुबह इस सदन में इन ब्रह्मचारी जी की मृत्यु, श्री शंकराचार्य के मुंह से सुन आने और श्री प्रभुदत्त ब्रह्मचारी की हालत बिगड़ने, इन तीनों विषयों के बारे में चर्चा

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

हुई और अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मंत्री महोदय को इन तीनों विषयों के बारे में वक्तव्य देने के लिए कहा। लेकिन इस समय मंत्री महोदय ने केवल ब्रह्मचारी जी की मत्यु के बारे में ही वक्तव्य दिया है और और बाकी दो विषयों का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। कुछ समय पहले जब काश्मीर में हजरत बाल की चोरी हो गई, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उस को ढूंढने के लिए एक लाख रुपये का इनाम रखा गया और उस को ढूंढने की काफी कोशिश की गई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य में एक धर्म के साथ इतना पक्षपात करना और दूसरे की उपेक्षा करना और उसके धार्मिक नेताओं के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करना कहां तक उचित है।

सभापति महोदय : उस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वे लोग शव को छोड़ कर भाग गए थे। किसी भी धर्म में इस बात की अनुमति नहीं है कि लोग किसी शव को छोड़ कर भाग जायें। मंत्री जी ने यह गलत-बयानी की है। वे लोग शव को छोड़ कर भागे नहीं, बल्कि उनको जान-बूझ कर भगाया गया। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में पुनः जांच करेंगे, ताकि उन को पता चले कि उन की जानकारी गलत है और हम जानकारी दे रहे हैं, वह सही है और वह आंख देखा जानकारी है?

Mr. Chairman: I want to know one thing as to whether the Speaker in the morning said that the Home Minister will be making a statement on three personalities or on one.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Only one.

Shri Bade: In the morning, I asked about the condition of Shankaracharya because he was spitting blood and also about the carrying of Swamiji's body. I had given my Call Attention Notice on both the points. Of course they were disallowed. I protested against that and the Speaker said—you can find it from the proceedings—that the Home Minister will make a statement on Shankaracharya and also on the incident that occurred in Delhi. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also said the same thing. The Speaker promised us that at 6 O'Clock, the statement will be made.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): No, Sir.

श्री बागड़ी : इन तीनों विषयों के बारे में कहा गया था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने समाचार-पत्र से बतलाया था कि शंकराचार्य जी के मुंह से खून जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे बताया गया है कि स्पीकर साहब ने इन ब्रह्मचारी जी के बारे में स्टेटमेंट देने को कहा था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लेकिन मैंने कहा था कि शंकराचार्य जी के मुंह से खून आ रहा है, उनके बारे में वक्तव्य दें। (व्यवधान)

Mr. Chairman: I am not allowing him.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने आज सुबह एक सवाल पूछने की कोशिश की थी, जिसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया था—पुलिस ने वह शव उन को नहीं दिया, जब उन के रिश्तेदारों को बाद में भेजा गया तो उनको जलूस में नहीं जाने दिया गया। मैं उस की निन्दा करते हुए एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सरकार की नीति हो गई है, गृह मंत्री की रह कर, कि किसी भी आन्दोलन में या उपवास करने के बाद यदि किसी की मत्यु होगी, चाहे वह फायरिंग से हो या भुखमरी से हो या हंगर

स्ट्राइक से हो, तो उसकी लाश को देने से इन्कार किया जायेगा, क्या कोई ऐसा निर्देश दिया गया है ?

सभापति महोदय : उन्होंने यह कहा है कि ला-एंड-आर्डर सिचुएशन को सामने रख कर हमें को यह प्रीकौशन लेना पड़ा। (**व्यवधान**)

Mr. Chairman: I am asking him.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Many times that has been done, but I must say this. He made a mention about Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. She told me afterwards that she did not know this and that when she put that question, she was under the impression that the Swamiji died in jail. I told her that it was not so. She said that she did not know about it. Even then I can say that this is not a policy of the Government. These things have to be decided on the judgment and assessment of the situation when these things happen.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कि श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती को यह भ्रम था कि उनकी मौत जेल में हुई है। अब मंत्री महोदय ने खुलासा किया है कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ, इस लिए यह और विशेष कारण हो जाता है कि उनकी लाश पर इनको कब्जा नहीं करना चाहिए था, क्योंकि अगर जेल में मौत होती तो कम से कम सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होती। जब वह अनशन कर रहे थे, और अनशन करते हुए उनकी मौत हुई, तो क्या वजह है कि सरकार ने उनकी लाश पर कब्जा किया, जबकि अगर ये दखल न देते, तो जो कुछ संस्कार उन का करना था, वे लोग कर लेते। इन का बीच में दखल दे कर मामले को बिगाड़ने की क्या जरूरत थी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have already answered this question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : माननीय मंत्रीजी ने जो यह कहा कि पुलिस के अधिकारियों को हिदायत है कि वे धार्मिक पुरुषों के साथ बदसलूकी न करें, सदव्यवहार करे, लेकिन सरकार खुद उन के साथ सद-व्यवहार नहीं कर रही है, बल्कि वे मुनेड-काजु के लिए भूख-हड़ताल मजबूर होकर, कर रहे हैं। कब तक सरकार इस तरह से करती रहेगी। आज एक ऋषि स्वरूप ब्रह्मचारी की मत्यु हुई है, कल पता नहीं कितना बड़ा ज्वालामुखी फटने वाला है. फिर भी यह सरकार आंखें बन्द किए बैठी है। ऋषि स्वरूप की जो मृत्यु हुई है, वह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि सरकार ने वह एट-मासफियर पैदा नहीं किया, जिसमें साधु महात्मा सुख से रह सकें, उनकी मां के ऊपर छुरी चल रही है, आखिर वे कब तक चुप रहेंगे।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no answer. (**व्यवधान**)

सभापति महोदय : इस वक्त तक यहां यह तरीका रहा है कि जब भी कोई ऐसा सवाल आया है या स्टेटमेंट हुआ है, एक-एक दल की तरफ़ से एक-एक माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछ सकते, जब पहले आप थे, मैं समझता था कि तीन-चार सवाल होंगे, अब इस वक्त सभी दलों के माननीय सदस्य तीन-तीन चार-चार सवाल पूछ चुके हैं, इस में काफ़ी वक्त गुजर चुका है। अब मैं डा० लोहिया से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह अपना आधा घन्टे का डिस्कशन शुरू करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: *

Mr. Chairman: This will not go on record.

Now, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Before Dr. Ram

*Not recorded.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.]

Manohar Lohia commences his speech, I would like to make a request. We would like to finish this Bill today, after the half-an-hour discussion is over. I hope the House will be prepared to sit.

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब चाहते हैं कि इस आधा घन्टे की डिस्कशन के बाद हम हाउस में बैठें और आप के बिल को पास करें, यह मैं हाउस के सामने रख रहा हूं, क्या आप बैठेंगे ?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): There will be no quorum.

18.37 hrs.

*SHIPPING OF RICE SUPPLIES FROM BURMA BY MESSRS. AMIN-CHAND PYARELAL

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह सदन बर्मा से भारत आये हुए चावल के बारे में बहस करेगा और उसके सम्बन्ध में अन्न-मंत्री जी ने 1 नवम्बर, 1966 को जो जवाब दिया था, उस में से कुछ नतीजे मैं निकाले देता हूं। वैसे तो कम से कम 30-40 जहाज हैं, जिनमें एक एक पर इस देश का दस-दस बीस-बीस हजार रुपये का नुक्सान हुआ है, लेकिन कुछ खास जहाज मैं नमूने के तौर पर गिनाये देता हूं। सन 1961 में ए० पी० जे० सुषमा, यह अमीचन्द प्यारे लाल जौतपाल जहाजरानी कम्पनी का जहाज था, यह कोचीन चावल लेकर आया था, कितना चावल इस पर आना चाहिये था और जितना जवाब में बताया गया है, उस में 104 टन का फर्क होता है, यदि झाड़न-बुहारन का इस में और जोड़ दिया जाये, तो 121 टन हो जायगा या 104 की जगह 70-80 टन हो जायगा, हर हालत में इस में नुक्सान करीब 60-70 हजार रुपये का हुआ।

उसी तरह से "अंजलि" नाम के जहाज से 146 टन का नुक्सान हुआ, इधर या उधर कुछ और भी जोड़ सकते हैं, वह मिल कर कोई 70-80 हजार रुपये का नुक्सान हुआ। सन 1962 में फिर उसी "अंजलि" से लाये गये माल पर 97 टन का नुक्सान हुआ और "आकाश" नाम के जहाज पर सन 1962 में ही 156 टन का नुक्सान हुआ। 156 टन के मतलब होंगे करीब 70-80 हजार रुपये, एक लाख रुपये तक भी यह मामला जा सकता है। जब मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं तो बिलकुल जो एकदम टकसाली नुक्सान है, वही बतला रहा हूं, जो जहाज की नमी के कारण चावल के वजन में बढ़ती हो जाती है या जो जहाज में बालू बिछाया जाता है ताकि अच्छी तरह से चावल को लादा जा सके या जो वजन करते वक्त जान-बूझ कर कम-ज्यादा कर दिया जाता है, उनको भी जोड़ें तो मामला न जाने कितने लाखों पर चला जायगा।

उसी तरह से सन 1963 में "अश्विनि" नाम के जहाज पर 117 टन का नुक्सान हुआ, वही 70-80 हजार रुपये का नुक्सान। इसी तरह से फिर "अन्जलि" पर 71 टन का नुक्सान हुआ। यह मैंने आपके सामने 1963 तक की हालत बतलाई है, 1963 के जुलाई-जून तक की, जिसका मतलब होता है कि श्री पाटिल तब तक अन्न-मंत्री थे।

अब मैं आपको सन् 1964 के बारे में बतलाता हूं। सन् 1964 में 'आकाश' नाम के जहाज पर 138 टन का नुक्सान हुआ, मैं बार-बार एक लाख रुपया नहीं कह रहा हूं। एक जहाज तो गजब का है — "राजीव" नाम का — उस पर जो हम लोगों को सदन पटल पर

*Half an hour discussion.

कागज दिया गया है, उस हिसाब से 983 टन का नुक्सान हुआ। 6987 आना चाहिये था और 6004 आया है। 983 का यह मामला एक ही सफर में 4 या 5 लाख हाथ साफ करने वाला हो गया। हो सकता है कि इस के लिए कह दिया जाये कि छपने में गलती हो गई, किसी सचिवालय में हो गई. लेकिन इस सफाई को अब मैं नहीं मानूंगा क्योंकि सदन पटल पर बहुत तकलीफ से और बहुत अच्छी परह से निगरानी करने के बाद कागज रखा गया है।

फिर इसी तरह से "रीता" नाम के जहाज तर 128 टन का नुक्सान हुआ, कोई लाख के करीब। तब तक सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह अनाज मंत्री हो चुके थे। यह दो मंत्री थे। उस के बाद से क्या नुक्सान हुआ, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। मैं फिर याद दिला दूं कि यह मामला करीब 10 लाख का तो इस कागज पर ही हो जाता है, और कितना हुआ होगा इस पर तो खाली अनुमान ही लगाया जा सकता है। बहुत ही तबियत दहल जाती है कि अनाज को ले कर, चावल को ले कर यह मामले हुए, और बाकी चीजों को मैं नहीं जोड़ रहा हूं।

अब एक बात और सोचने की है कि इसी दौरान जहाजरानी कम्पनी ने जहाज के कप्तानों को एक खत लिखा था। वह खत लिखा गया था 7 मार्च, 1962 को। मैं ने आप को आंकड़े बतलाये हैं 61, 62, 63 और 64 के यानी 1962 से ले कर 1964 तक के। मैं उस का सिर्फ एक वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। कम्पनी के मालिक साहब लिखते हैं, मालिक के साझेदार :

"इसी लिए सुझाव दिया जाता है कि काफी संख्या में खाली बोरे उतारे जायें। खाली बोरे, जिन पर सम्बन्धित लदान के बिल के अनुसार लदान चिन्ह अंकित हों। खाली बोरे हों जिन पर चिन्ह अंकित किये जायें, ताकि अगर बोरों की संख्या में कमी भी हो तो हम हर जहाज से बुहारने पर मिले कमरे के माल को माल की कमी के मुकाबले रख कर दावों का खंडन कर सकें।

अब साफ सी बात है कि जब माल कम आता था तो उस पर सरकार दावा करती थी कम्पनी पर कि देखो यह चावल कम आया। इतना पैसा हम तुम से ले लेंगे। यह काट दिया जायेगा। तो इस बात से बचने के लिए जहाजरानी कम्पनी कहती है कि खाली बोरे उतार दो, उस में अंक लगा दो, उन खाली बोरों को कटे फटे हालत में जहाज के गोदाम के निचले हिस्से के अलग अलग कोनों में फैला कर उतार दो, खाली बोरे कटे फटे हालत में, जहाज के गोदाम के कोनों में। इस काम के लिए केवल विश्वास पात्र लोगों को लगा दो। ऐसे वैसे नहीं, विश्वास पात्र खाली विभिन्न बन्दरगाहों पर अपने एजेन्टों को ताकीद कर दी है। यह साफ है कि ताजीरात हिन्द और जाब्ता फौजदारी के हिसाब से यह विशेद्ध 420 का मामला है। चोरी को छिपाने के ख्याल से कार्रवाई कराई गई। जहाज जब बर्मा से चल पड़े, चाहे यह बर्मा म हो या और कहीं, जो चावल के बोरे हैं उन के साथ साथ खाली बोरे भी लाद दिये जायें, और वह कटी फटी हालत में हों। उन पर निशान लगे हुए हैं, इस लिए सरकार का जहाजरानी कम्पनी से जो करार होता है वह ऐसा होता है कि कितना माल चढ़ा इससे जहाजरानी कम्पनी को कोई मतलब नहीं होता। कितने बोरे थे, जहाज के मामले में यह एक नियम होता है कि जिन वस्तुओं में, जिन बरतनों में, जिन बोरों म सामान लाया जाये उन वस्तुओं और बोरों के लिए जहाज जिम्मेदार है। उन वस्तुओं के अन्दर सामान कितना था इस से मतलब नहीं। चावल में क्या कमी है, कटे फटे बोरे हैं, यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। जब जहाजरानी कम्पनी ने 420 करके, धोका करके बोरों की तादाद बढ़ा दे तो उस के बाद

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

से उसकी जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो जाती है यह काम हुआ है ।

इस के ऊपर जब मंत्री महोदय से सवाल पूछा गया तो उन का 8 नवम्बर का जवाब देखने लायक है । यहां पर मैं ने सदन पटल पर चिट्ठी पिछले सत्र में रख दी थी। बहुत मौका मिला था सोच विचार करने का । इस चिट्ठी के बारे में सवाल था कि क्या यह चिट्ठी मिली थी । आप उस पर जवाब देते हैं कि :

"I have seen the document."

यह मंत्री साहब का जवाब है कि मैंने उसे देखा ।

"It was duly examined and dealt with"

इसकी अच्छी तरह से परीक्षा की गई ।

"it was received in the Food Department in April, 1962"

अप्रैल 1962 में यह चिट्ठी भारत सरकार के दफ्तर में आई । 420 वाली चिट्ठी । मैं ने उनसे सवाल पूछा है कि आपने, हजरत, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया । वह जवाब देते हैं कर लिया जो करना था । ऐसे मौके पर मुझे हक मिल जाता है कहने का और सोचने का कि इस 420 में न जाने कौन कौन से और लोग शामिल थे और कितना कितना रुपया बरबाद किया गया । देश का पेट काटा गया । अनाज की चोरी की गई, और उसमें बिल्कुल स्पष्ट तौर पर श्री पाटिल और श्री स्वर्ण सिंह को मैं शामिल करता हूं । और दूसरे भी शामिल हैं या नहीं यह मैं नहीं जानता हूं । इसके लिये मैं आपको कानूनी तर्क भी देता हूं । यह कानून यहां पास हुआ है ।

सभापति महोदय: अब आप दो या तीन मिनट और बोल लें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया . थोड़ी मेहरबानी आप मेरे ऊपर करें ।

सभापति महोदय : आधे घंटे के डिस्कशन में हमें और ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहिए । आप दस, बारह या पन्द्रह मिनट ले सकते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सही है । मेरी मुसीबत यह है कि जब लाखों पर लोग हाथ मारते हैं, और मंत्री लोग हाथ मारते हैं, तब हमारे लिये आधा घंटा ही रह जाता है । जो भ्रष्टाचार निवारण कानून है 1947 का....

सभापति महोदय : उस को उठाने का और तरीका भी है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह तरीका मेरे भाग्य में लिखा नहीं है । शायद कभी हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जब इस सरकार को खत्म करेगी तब इस सदन में कुछ सच बोला जायेगा । क्योंकि तब छिपाने की चीजें कम रहेंगी । जब तक छिपाने की चीजें हैं तब तक यह सच भी तो नहीं बोला जा सकता, क्योंकि जवाब नहीं मिलता । इतनी मेहनत करके मैं थोड़ा बहुत निकाल पाया हूं, अन्दाज लगा पाया हूं कि क्या हुआ है । अगर आप उस के ऊपर अकेले कहीं बैठ कर सोचें तो आपका दिल दहल उठेगा कि यह राज्य कैसे चल रहा है और कौन चीज उसे चला रही है । इस वक्त तो हम आधे मुर्दा हो गये हैं । 1947 का जो भ्रष्टाचार निरोधक कानून है उस में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि अगर कोई अफसर अपनी तनख्वाह से ज्यादा की हैसियत और सम्पत्ति रखता है तो उसकी सफाई करनी पड़ेगी कि व कहां से लाया उस को । बहुत से मंत्री जानते नहीं हैं कि यह कानून पास हो चुका है । इस में दो तीन बरस की सजा है । जब यह मामला मेरे पास आ गया है तब मुझे पूरा हक है यह कहने का कि यहां पर यह दो पहले के अन्न मंत्री बिल्कुल साफ तौर से इस भ्रष्टाचार में शामिल थे, लाखों रुपये

इधर उधर करने में शामिल थे । और मुझको ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि जो लेखा जोखा निरीक्षक होता है उस ने इस को नहीं देखा । इस से भी ज्यादा ताज्जुब होता है कि लेखा जोखा की जो सार्वजनिक कमेटी है वह भी इतने बड़े मामले पर चुप रह गई । हो सकता है वह कहे कि हम क्या करें । हमारे पास जब चीज आती तब देखते हैं । और आडिटर जनरल भी तो खाली नमूने का आडिट करते हैं, सैम्पल आडिट करते हैं । पूरा तो करते नहीं हैं । यह सारे तर्क दिये जायेंगे । मैं खाली इतना ही बतला दूं कि अभी मैं अपने क्षेत्र में गया था । वहां पर एक हजार एकड़ का मामला है । डंडवारी इलाके का है । काली नदी और गंगा नदी के बीच का हिस्सा है । एक हजार एकड़ को गरीब किसान जोतते और बोते हैं । बारह वर्ष से लगान देते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन वह लिखा नहीं जा रहा है । वहां के लेखपाल और प्रधान का मामला है । अब की बार मामला फूटा क्योंकि दो या तीन एकड़ के लिये उन्होंने 6,000 रु० मांगे । अब एक हजार एकड़ पर कोई 25 या 30 हजार रु० की घूस का मामला है । यह घूस श्री पाटिल और श्री स्वर्ण सिंह से लेकर के लेखपाल और पटवारी तक जाती है । आखिर कैसे यह देश बन पायेगा । जरा सोच समझ कर और विचार कर के इस के ऊपर मंत्री हमें उत्तर दें । यह मैं जानता हूं कि उन के पास अस्त्र है, बड़ा अस्त्र है चीजों को टाल देने का । अभी इसके जवाब में कहेंगे कि हमने पूरी तरह से कारवाई कर दी जो करनी थी । क्या कारवाई की थी यह सदन को हक है जानने का । इस लिये आखिरी तौर पर मैं मांग करता हूं इस सदन की तरफ से कि इतनी बड़ी चीज को लेकर के अगर यह सरकार चुप रह जाती है, तो आज हम चाहें कुछ न कर पायें, लेकिन इतिहास में उनके माथे पर हमेशा के लिये कलंक लग जायेगा कि इन से ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचारी कभी हुआ नहीं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उस वक्त इन्होंने कहा था कि कार्रवाई की थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कार्रवाई करते वक्त इन्होंने सोचा था या नहीं कि जो इंडियन पीनल कोड वगैरह हैं उस को भी लागू किया जा सकता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सरकार ने इस बात की पूरी खोज की है या वह करेगी कि जितना गबन इन जहाजों में अनाज का किया गया है उस में दोषी कौन था, किन का दोष था और उनका दोष जनता के सामने लाकर जो आपका भ्रष्टाचार का कानून बना हुआ है और उसमें जो सजा की व्यवस्था है, उस कानून की उस धारा के अधीन दोषी व्यक्तियों को सजा दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया था और अगर नहीं किया था तो क्या अब आप ऐसा करेंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह इतना बड़ा स्कैंडल हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसको आडिटर जनरल और पी० ए० सी० के सामने क्यों नहीं रखा गया है ? अगर रखा गया तो कब रखा गया है और अगर नहीं रखा गया है तो इसका क्या कारण है ? क्या अब आप इसको रख रहे हैं उनके सामने या नहीं ? दोनों मंत्रियों के खिलाफ जो डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने खुले सदन में इलजाम लगाया है उन को क्या आप कहेंगे कि वे इस्तीफा दें और ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी को फेस करें ताकि यह सारा जो मामला है इस को साफ किया जा सके ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, I have a point of order. The hon. Member just now said that the allegation of corruption has been made against these two ministers by hon. Dr. Lohia. That was not my impression when I heard Dr. Lohia that he was making an allegation of corruption. If an allegation of corruption has been made, it is wholly out of order and no allegations against any Member can be made without pre-

(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.)

vious notice. The rules are settled on this point. If any allegation of that kind has been made, that will have to be removed from the proceedings because that has been made in an irregular manner.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon.. Minister feels that something has been said which has been found to be incorrect, he can say so in the reply.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My point of order is very different: is a Member entitled to make any allegation in the House without following the procedure which has been prescribed for making allegations of this kind?

श्री बागड़ी : एलीगेशन कहां है, यह सत्य है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: You are stickler for the rules and you know the rules. If an allegation of this kind has to be made, the rules have to be followed. Otherwise, it is not possible to make any allegation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Which rule? Kindly read the rule.

श्री बागड़ी : एक बार आपने सुन लिया है और रूलिंग दी है । फिर आप क्या दुबारा उसी पर व्यवस्था देने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Under rule 353, I raise this point of order. You know this rule. I can read it out.

Mr. Chairman: He may please resume his seat. If I heard Dr. Lohia correctly I think he said: the two Ministers can be said to be involved in this. Is that not so?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि विषय ही वही रखा गया है । बर्मा से आये हुये चावल का यह विषय है । इस में जो चोरी हुई है और जिनकी मातहती में हुई है, उसका यह विषय है । मैं तो बहुत कम बोला हूं —

सभापति महोदय : मैं जहां तक समझा हूं डाक्टर साहब ने यह कहा है ।

18.55 hrs.

First of all, it is an allegation. Unless you reply to the allegation, nobody can go with the conclusion that what they have said is correct or not. Therefore, the entire thing has been explained and that is why a half-hour discussion is given. I rule it out; it is no point of order.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What Dr. Lohia said is that people from Shri S. K. Patil and Shri Swaran Singh to the ordinary patwari in a particular village were involved in this kind of corruption and all that. Therefore, I say that that under rule 353, "no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply." This is a very special thing, and a specific allegation has been made. For the purpose of this half-an-hour discussion, no such allegation is necessary. The facts can be stated, as they are, in possession of the Member and the Minister can give a reply to those points. But to make a definite allegation that such and such Minister is involved in corruption, and because of this corruption such and such a thing has happened is of a defamatory or incriminatory nature. The rule is very clear on this and if he goes on,—

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If he speaks on the merits of the case, we have no objection. But if he begins to quote and mentions names and makes allegations that they are involved in corruption, it becomes objectionable under this rule.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I take objection to it. My point is this. Already, on a similar objection raised by way of a point of order, the Speaker has given a ruling. That was when we were all inside the jail, when the White Paper against us was being discussed. The very same hon. Member, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, mentioned comrade A. K. Gopalan by name and his wife also by name, and he made all sorts of slanderous allegations. Now, he did not give notice, to comrade Gopalan who was inside the jail. He knew that. In their absence, he brought this charge, and objections were raised on this side.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla rose—

Mr. Chairman Order, order.

Shri Umanath: It is against the hon. Deputy Minister. Kindly listen. I am coming to the point. Let me complete it. Objections were made from the Opposition under the same rule, when the Speaker gave the ruling that if the Member who makes the allegation is satisfied that there are proper grounds, then he can make it if he is satisfied on those things. What hon. Member Dr. Lohia said is this. He said that he is completely satisfied about those things as far as he is concerned. So, as per that ruling, that ruling stands. And the hon. Deputy Minister has no moral authority to quote that rule now when he has himself done the same thing**on the previous occasion.

Mr. Chairman: This word will not go on record. It stands expunged.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : पहले तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उप-मंत्री महोदय ठीक तरह नियम को पढ़ना नहीं जानते हैं। नियम आप देखिये :

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

इसी से साफ है कि किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के बारे में अगर कोई आरोप है तो उसकी इत्तिला अध्यक्ष महोदय को और सम्बद्ध मंत्री को . . .

सभापति महोदय : यह तो साफ है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा लम्बा प्वाइंट है।

उन को आपने तीन दफा बोलने दिया है। मैं मुद्दे पर आ रहा हूं। मैं कोई फालतू बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। पहले तो अन्य व्यक्ति के बारे में अगर आरोप है तो अध्यक्ष और मंत्री को इत्तिला देनी चाहिए ताकि वह मंत्री उसके बारे में जांच करे।

दूसरे आधे घंटे की बहस जब उठाई जाती है तो उसका नोटिस दिया जाता है और नोटिस के साथ नोट दिया जाता है। इस में यह सारी बातें थीं। इसीलिए यह बहस उठाई गई है और मंत्री महोदय को और अध्यक्ष महोदय को उसकी इत्तिला है और उन की इजाजत से आज डा० साहब इस बहस को उठा रहे हैं।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): If, at this late hour, there is a debate on every point of order, how can we get along with the business of the day? After all, the Chairman will give a decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर के बीच में नहीं हो सकता है। क्या आपको कोई सुपर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आप चले जाइये, कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं कर रहा है।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: He will give a ruling now.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर चल रहा है और बीच में निर्णय दे देंगे ?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I will tell you one thing. I quite agree with the hon. Member, Shri Hanumanthaiya, that at this belated hour we should rather go on with the business that is before the House. Unfortunately, other points are going on from either side and therefore we have to listen to them.

श्री मधु लिमये : जिन बातों का जिक्र सदन की कार्यवाही में हो चुका है, जो कागज सदन-पटल रखा जा चुका है, जिस कंपनी के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंटस कमेटी की रपट है, उन बातों के बारे में जब आध घंटे की बहस उठाने वाले माननीय सदस्य कुछ कहते हैं, तो उस पर आपत्ति नहीं की जा सकती है और कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Mr. Chairman: This half-hour discussion has been agreed to under the orders of the Speaker. The allegations made in this have to be cleared by somebody. The hon. member is justified in coming to his own conclusions unless and until it is clarified threadbare and cleared by the Government so far as the subject touched in this discussion is concerned. Therefore, whatever Dr. Lohia has said cannot be ruled out and expunged unless the Minister replies to the points raised.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, ने अपने भाषण में बताया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कितने रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, म यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस अन्न के नुक्सान के सिलसिले में इस एपीजे कम्पनी से कितना हर्जाना वसूल हुआ । उस के बाद जब यह शिकायत आई कि खाली बोरे रख दिये गये, तो क्या तब भी कोई हर्जाना वसूल हुआ ; अगर हां, तो कितना; अगर नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये: आपको याद होगा कि जब पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की 55वीं रपट पर यहां पर बहस हुई, तो श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने, इस बात का जवाब देते हुए कि एपीजे शिपिंग लाइन को काली सूची में रखने सम्बन्धी हुक्म क्यों वापस लिया गया, यह कहा था कि ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त सचिव ने इस कम्पनी की बड़ी तारीफ की है कि चावल के आयात में इस ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया । उस ने क्या अच्छा काम किया है, क्या सेवा की है, आज माननीय सदस्य डा० लोहिया, ने उस को खोल दिया है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल की कम्पनी पहले कोई बड़ी कम्पनी नहीं थी, लेकिन जब सरदार स्वर्णसिंह पांच वर्ष तक इस्पात मंत्री थे, जब श्री एस० के० पाटिल शुरू में ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर थे और जब बाद में वह खाद्य मंत्री बने, फिर जब श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम आए, तब इन तीन मंत्रियों की छत्र-छाया में, इन के कृपा-छत्र में, अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल कम्पनी का साम्राज्य इस्पात के क्षेत्र म जहाजों के क्षेत्र में, हर क्षेत्र में फैला । पता नहीं, कितने मंत्री इन की जेब में हैं । मेरा सवाल यह है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालय ने जो इस कम्पनी की सिफारिश की कि इसने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है, इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध ब्लैक लिस्टिंग आर्डर क्यों वापस लिया गया और इसको क्यों सहूलियत दी गई, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पूरे रहस्य की सफ़ाई करेंगे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From what Dr. Lohia has said, it is clear to us that in this not only two ministers, but 3 ministers are involved, whom I would call Tin Murti—Mr. Subramaniam, Mr. Swaran Singh and Mr. Patil in between like Saraswati. I want to know whether the investigation in this particular case where ministers are said to have been involved will be given to the Central Intelligence Bureau or to a high-powered commission of a judicial nature to go into the charges and in the

meantime whether these ministers will be asked to resign gracefully at least for two or three days because the session is going to be over?

Mr. Chairman: As far as the last question is concerned, only that portion which concerns the import and transport of rice may be answered—the hon. Minister (*Interruptions*).

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, wild allegations have been made and a very large ground has been covered in the speeches made by Dr. Lohia and others. Had they cared to look into the subject matter for discussion, these allegations would not have been made. I do not know whether it was deliberate or whether it was accidental.

श्री मधु लिमये : डेलिबरेट था ।

Shri Govinda Menon: The subject for discussion is "points arising out of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 821 on 8-11-1966." The question and answer were these:

The question was:

"Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has examined the document placed on the Table by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, M.P., on the 2nd September, 1966 regarding the supply of less rice carried by a Company of Messrs. Amin Chand Pyare Lal from Burma; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?"

The answer was:

"(a) and (b): I have seen the document referred to. It was duly examined and dealt with at the time when a copy of it was received in the Food Department in April 1962."

This refers to this particular matter. In a ship which was carrying rice from Burma to Cochin, the Food Attache to the Indian Embassy in Burma was able to detect instructions given by the proprietors to some of their subordinates that they should carry certain empty gunny bags in the ship so that they can cover shortages if any in the matter of rice which was carried. Plainly, Sir, it was an attempt to defraud. There is no doubt about it. As soon as that letter was received in the Food Ministry steps were taken to see that no such fraud could be committed and no fraud was committed. There was no shortage of rice in the ship to which this letter referred. The name of the ship was Rita (*Interruptions*). Immediately the letter was received the officials of the Food Ministry instructed all their representatives in the different ports—Calcutta, Madras, Cochin etc—that there was an attempt in this direction and precaution should be taken so that the Ministry should not be defrauded (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I want to make one thing clear. As every hon. Member has put his question and nobody interrupted them, let the hon. Minister also explain his position.

Shri Govinda Menon: Hon. Members are getting impatient. What I want to say is, with respect to this particular voyage where in a ship was carrying rice from Burma to Cochin—to that this question relates. This question refers only to that matter. There was absolutely no fraud committed, it was not allowed to be committed.

Other questions were raised by Dr. Lohia. He began his statement by referring to the losses which were incurred in various voyages (*Interruptions*). I am not in a position to

[Shri Govinda Menon.]

say now. This happened in 1961-62... *(Interruptions)* **

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This will not go on record.

मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि मैं भी उन की तरह बहुत जमाने का काम करने वाला हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम एक आर्डरली तरीके से काम करेंगे, तभी हम इस बहस से कोई मानी निकाल सकेंगे । अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि उन को असलियत का पता चले, तो इसके लिए मिनिस्टर साहब को मौका देना होगा । अगर कोई बात बाकी रह जाती है, तो बाद में मैं उस को देख लूंगा । आखिर मैं किस लिये यहां बैठा हूं? मिनिस्टर साहब को अब अपना बात कहने का मौका दिया जाये ।

Shri Govinda Menon: I am not in a position to say anything because in the motion the references were to somethings which were alleged to have happened in 1961-62. I have come ready with materials to answer the statements made which are relevant to that motion. I submit that there was no loss suffered. Immediately, the information was received, the representatives of the Ministry in all the different ports were informed about it.....

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, सुनिए जरा । मैं डाक्टर साहब के एक एक लफ्ज को समझ चुका हूं । आप देखेंगे जब मैं पूछूंगा । मुझे मौका दीजिए । अगर नहीं देंगे तो फिर कोई माने नहीं है ।

Shri Govinda Menon: The points that Dr. Lohia wanted to raise are specified in the motion: No. 1 is that the letter of the shipping company is a genuine one and it shows their dishonesty. On behalf of the Government I do not say that it is not a genuine one. It may have been a genuine one. Secondly, it is said that it is not clear what action has been taken against the company. Now, the information which was received from the Embassy in Burma was with respect to the rice which was being carried in that particular voyage and the gunny bags in that particular vessel. It was not a general information given to us regarding the company. We took all steps to see that the company was not permitted to defraud the Food Department. The third question was how the work of the company was commended and its name was removed from the blacklist in the face of their letter in question. My answer is that the work of the company has not been commended. The reference probably is to a telephone conversation which loomed large in certain discussions with respect to another question, wherein one of the officers of the Transport Ministry is reported to have stated that this is a company which has been ready to take up work when the other companies were not prepared to take up the work. That was the only commendation made according to the evidence before us.

Coming to the question of blacklisting, here again the reference is to the Fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee and the explanation given by Shri Subramaniam, the Minister of Food and Agriculture. As soon as certain facts came before the Minister, he issued a blacklisting order. But, subsequently, because he was the Minister for Steel, it was confined to the Steel Ministry. It was not a question of withdrawing the blacklisting order. Generally, the blacklisting order....

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल झूठ बोल रहे हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Lohia has made one point. He has listed certain steam-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ers and said how much of shortage was found in each case, some hundreds of tons. How far is this correct? If it is correct, what action has the Government taken.

Shri Govinda Menon: That is what I am coming to.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक ही जहाज के लिए वह चिट्ठी नहीं भेजी थी। वह चिट्ठी सब जहाजों के लिए भेजी थी। यह अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा याद रखना।

Shri Govinda Menon: The information which was received by the Ministry from our Embassy in Burma was with respect to this voyage. Now the general question is being raised. These are matters which took place 5 or 6 years back. If I had been given notice that Dr. Lohia wanted to raise those points, I w have come prepared . . . (*Interruptions.*)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कहा है कि इसको एग्जामिन किया, तो क्या खाक एग्जामिन किया ?

Shri Govinda Menon: If I had notice that the hon. Member wanted to refer to the general question of shortages in the matter of transport of foodgrains, I could come prepared to say what it is.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका भी इसी से ताल्लुक है।

Shri Govinda Menon: As a matter of fact, that statement is not correct because I have got the list. In 1960, for example, the percentage of loss with respect to foodgrains carried by APJ Lines was .2 per cent.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): Who has given that loss?

Shri Govinda Menon: I am giving it. We examined it and found it.

In the case of Bharat Line Limited it was .5 per cent, in the case of the Shipping Corporation of India it was .03 per cent, in the case of Scindia Steam it was .5 per cent, in the case of Malabar Steamship Company it was .3 per cent and in the case of the Great Eastern Shipping Company it was .4 per cent.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

Shri Govinda Menon: In 1961 in the case of APJ Lines it was .7 per cent, Malabar Steamship Company—.6 per cent and Gill Amin Steamship Company—.8 per cent. In 1962, APJ Lines—.5 per cent, Shipping Corporation of India—1.5 per cent, Scindia Steamship Navigation Company—.7 per cent, Bharat Line Limited—.7 per cent. In 1963, APJ Lines—.5 per cent, Shipping Corporation—.9 per cent, Scindia Steam—.5 per cent, South East Asia Shipping Company—.7 per cent,—Great Eastern Shipping Company—.2 per cent,—India Steamship Company——.5 per cent. In 1964, APJ Lines—1.4 per cent, Shipping Corporation—1.1 per cent, Ratnakar Shipping Company—1 per cent. These are the figures.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): The losses have gradually increased; in 1963 they were much less than in 1964. Why?

Shri Govinda Menon: That is another matter.

Therefore, the allegation that much losses were occasioned by this company and that two or three ministers, named by him, should be deemed to have been corrupt—all these things are wide off the mark and I should say that this is not relevant for the occasion. Dr. Lohia was misusing the opportunity in order to make wild allegations against members of the Government.

Now, it is true that wording of that letter is a general one, but they were not allowed to make use of the device which they wanted to adopt in that letter.

[Shri Govinda Menon.]

One hon. Member referred to section 420 and all that. Section 420 refers to cheating. It is common knowledge that unless there is cheating, preparations to cheat will not be a subject matter of a prosecution. Further blacklisting is not done by the Food Ministry.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इन्होंने दशमलव की बात जो कही है, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन की बात सुन कर के यह बात साफ हो जाती है कि वह 420 करने के बाद इन्होंने दशमलव निकाला है। अगर 420 वाला हिस्सा निकाल दिया जाय तो फिर ए० पी० जे० कम्पनी, जहाजरानी कम्पनी का हिसाब 5 प्वाइंट कुछ या 10 प्वाइंट कुछ होगा और असल में सारा मामला रुपयों का है, यह सारा मामला दस पन्द्रह बीस लाख रुपये का हो जाता है तो...

सभापति महोदय : जहां तक कि सवाल का ताल्लुक है जो सवाल मेरे सामने है वह सवाल आप के जवाब से क्लीअर हो चुका है जहां तक कि सवाल महदूद है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कहां हुआ है ? बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने अब पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी को भी घसीटा है। मैंने साफ सवाल किया था कि शुरू में जब सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब स्टील मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने एक साधारण ब्लैक लिस्टिंग आर्डर निकाला...

सभापति महोदय : आप प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, कहिए न।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कह रहा हूं अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ तो धीरज रखिए। तो मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इन्होंने गलत जवाब दिया कि चूंकि वे केवल स्टील मिनिस्टर थे इसलिए उन्होंने अपने स्टील के बारे में कहा। लेकिन उन्होंने जनरल ब्लैक लिस्टिंग आर्डर निकाला था और वह ए० पी० जे० के लिए भी लागू था। लेकिन बाद में कहा गया चूंकि कि ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा सिफारिश हो गई है इसलिए इसमें तबदीली की गई है। अब ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री की सिफारिश क्या है...

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order.

श्री बागड़ी : सभापति महोदय, आपने मेरे सवाल के बारे में कहा था कि जवाब दिलवायेंगे। क्या इस मामले को ये आडिटर जनरल के पास भेजने को तैयार हैं, अब तक भेजा क्यों नहीं या अब भेजने के लिये तैयार हैं...

सभापति महोदय : जो सवाल था, उसका जवाब देने के बाद, अब इसकी गुंजाइश नहीं रह गई है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था वाला सवाल है। एक बात तो यह साफ है कि जिस हद तक यह बहस चली है—जो ए० पी० जहाजरानी कम्पनी ने अपने कप्तानों को लिखा, वह खत सब कप्तानों को था, सब जहाजों को था, किसी एक को नहीं था। मन्त्री महोदय ने सदन को गुमराह किया कि वह खत केवल रीता जहाज के लिये था। वह सुषमा के लिये था, वह रीता के लिये था, वह खत सब के लिये था। दूसरी बात उस खत से बिल्कुल साफ है कि धोखा दो सरकार पर डोरे डाल कर...

Mr. Chairman: I do not agree with that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब दूसरी तरफ से इत्तिला न आये तो...

सभापति महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, हाफ-एन-अवर डिस्कशन में लिमिटेड डिस्कशन होता है, उस हद तक जिस हद तक कि आपका सवाल है और वह अब खत्म हो गया है... (**व्यवधान**)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस वक्त मंत्री महोदय ने विशेषाधिकार की बात कही है...

सभापति महोदय : सवाल को उठाने के और भी तरीके हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनके खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार आयेगा तो आप मंजूर नहीं करेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है। मन्त्री महोदय ने जान बूझ कर सदन में यह असत्य भाषण किया है।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये डाक्टर साहब आप जानते हैं कि मेरे मन में आपके लिये कितना रिगार्ड है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह कह कर आप मुझे चुप करा देते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आपको जानना चाहिये कि जब इस जगह कोई शख्स बैठता है तो उस को रूल्ज आफ प्रासीजर के तहत उस काम को कराना होता है। मैं आप से अर्ज करूं कि हमने पहले ही इसमें ज्यादा वक्त ले लिया है, इसलिये कि मैं चाहता था कि आप चूंकि इसमें बड़ा पेन्ज लेते हैं, उसको एक्सप्लेन करने के लिये, इसलिये आपको पूरा मौका दिया जाय। I am sorry, that is enough.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने दिया लेकिन उसका उत्तर नहीं दिलवाया।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

That is enough. I am sorry I will not allow any further discussion on this.

2323 (Ai) LS—12.

19.23 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (OPINION POLL) BILL—*contd.*

Clause 6— *contd.*

Shri V. C. Shukla: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Kamath moved amendment Nos. 11, 12 and 13 and he made certain remarks on them. I want to say that this opinion poll which is going to be conducted in Goa is going to be conducted under the superintendence, direction and control of the Chief Election Commissioner. So, there could be no doubt about the impartiality of officers who work under him and, therefore, it does not seem necessary that we should say that the Central Government servant only should be the Poll Commissioner and not the Government servant who is working in Goa administration. So, I am unable to accept these four amendments.

Mr. Chairman: I will put all the four amendments Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 18 together.

Amendments Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 18 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: There are two amendments Nos. 14 and 19 to clause 7. They are not moved.

The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Clauses 8 to 19 are before the House.

There is no amendment.

The question is:

"That clauses 8 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

[Mr. Chairman.]

Clauses 8 to 19 were added to the Bill

Clauses 20 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 31 were added to the Bill

Clause 32 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 33 and 34 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Bade: This opinion poll is going to be taken to decide whether Goa will go to Maharashtra or some other place or should remain as it is. I want to know whether the same thing will be applied everywhere. Is Government going to apply this to cow slaughter also? Because the problem of cow slaughter is also very much agitating the minds of the people. If the Government wants to adopt this procedure here in this case, then the Government should adopt the same procedure in regard to cow slaughter also.

At the same time I also want to submit that the whole of Bharat is one and this new procedure of taking a poll is creating disintegration in India. Therefore, it is not a very proper procedure. Of course, I am in favour of Goa going into Maharashtra. For a long time Goa was in the possession of foreigners and we had wanted that Goa should integrate with India. Goa has come to us and we want that Goa should be integrated with India. There should be only five zones—North, South, East, West and Middle—and there should be no linguistic provinces. That is the reason why we have seen all these things today: Mr. Hanumanthaiya and so many others spoke against Maharashtra and some of them spoke against Shivaji also and some against Mr. Chavan also...

Mr. Chairman: He did not say anything.

Shri Bade: He has said that the Shivaji cult had gone upto Cabinet also. That was the allegation made by Mr. Hanumanthaiya.

Therefore, I think that such a procedure should not be adopted by the Government. If they want to adopt this procedure, then let them adopt it in regard to cow slaughter also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under the given circumstances, I support the Bill, but it is really most unfortunate—let it go on record—that the people who fought to liberate Goa and who sacrificed their lives have not been done justice. Today Goa should have gone to Maharashtra. It is a great injustice done to the people of Maharashtra and to those Maharashtrians who fought this battle. Even today when we believe in Parliamentary democracy, something new has been invented as opinion poll. This is something unimaginable and I pay my homage to those martyrs who laid their lives for liberating Goa. But I feel that still there are certain things and still the spirit of Salazar must be alive in Goa and that is why this Government is still feeling shaky in giving Goa to the great Maharashtrians.

Shri Shinkre: Now that the Bill has successfully passed through two readings and there is every reason to hope that it will certainly pass through the third reading also successfully and will become before long a law, I may avail of this opporunity to congratulate this Government for at least once in their life-time having gathered enough moral courage to give Caesar whatever was his due.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस शुभ अवसर पर, आज के दिन जो श्री राणरे पुर्तगाली जेल में मौजूद हैं उनको छुड़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कोई विशेष

कार्रवाई करेगी तथा गोआ को मुक्त कराने में जो लोग शहीद हुए हैं क्या गोआ में उन की प्रतिमा लगाई जायेगी । राजा भी महाकाल जो मेरे क्षेत्र के रहने वाले थे उनकी प्रतिमा लगाई जायेगी ।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : सभापति महोदय, आज का दिन देश के इतिहास का एक काफी महत्वपूर्ण दिन है । एक समस्या जो काफी अर्से से इस देश के कुछ हिस्सों को बहुत परेशान किये हुए थी, उसका हमने एक प्रजातन्त्रात्मक तरीके से, जिससे सारे देश को, और जिन इलाकों का इससे सम्बन्ध है उनको, सन्तोष हो, हल किया है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह, जो लोगों का मत लेने का कार्य है, वह शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से सम्पन्न हो जायेगा और जिन इलाकों में पिछले वर्षों में तनाव रहा वहां से वह तनाव दूर हो जायेगा तथा हमारे देश में एकता की भावना का जोरों से विकास हो सकेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is no question of being shaky about this measure that we have undertaken. An assurance was given that the wishes of the people of Goa would be ascertained before any decision about future was taken. In pursuance of that assurance, this Bill has been brought forward to provide a machinery for the implementation of that assurance.

The other points that have been raised by Shri Bade and others are not relevant to the measure before us, and, therefore, I do not think any reply is needed on those points.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nath Pai: It is passed unanimously.

19.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 2, 1966/Agrahayana 11, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—2323 (Ai) LSD 5-1-67—970.